

# Gov't Rail Labor Panel Recommends Pay Raise

The Comintern Decision  
—By James S. Allen  
—See Page 2

## Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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### 'Farm' Bloc Gang Bucks Roll-Back

President Roosevelt is taking firm measures to outwit the profiteering bloc in Congress which is trying to block the 15 per cent roll back in meat, coffee and butter prices June 1.

FDR signed an order giving the RFC \$150,000,000 to use as subsidies to reduce retail prices of these foods, Jesse Jones told a Senate Committee yesterday.

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—With OPA under a terrific smear attack from a half dozen congressional committees, the plan to roll back prices which is the very heart of its program is being knifed by "farm" bloc advocates in key administration posts.

### Gov't Panel Asks Railway Pay Rise

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UP).—A general wage increase of eight cents an hour for more than 1,000,000 non-operating railroad employees was recommended to President Roosevelt today by an emergency board of the National Railway Labor Board.

Fifteen non-operating railroad unions had asked for a union shop and a wage raise of 20 cents an hour. The Board turned down the union shop request.

The recommendations of the Board become effective in 30 days unless changes are ordered by Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes.

Although the increase approved by the Board would add about \$204,000,000 to the payrolls of the railroads, the Board said its considered judgment was that the increase would not "under prevailing circumstances, provide a basis for increases in railroad rates or for resistance to justifiable reductions in such rates."

The eight cents an hour wage increase was described by the Board in its report to the President as a "minimum, non-inflationary" adjustment "necessary to correct gross inequities and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

The Board said its action conformed with the general economic stabilization program and that the increases were within existing price structures.

The wage raise would be retroactive to last Feb. 1, meaning that back pay estimated at \$5,000,000 will be due the employees by July 1, the date when the Board expects payroll changes to be completed.

To avoid "A strongly inflationary

PASS THE BUCK

Jones started a delaying action against the roll back last week-end just at the point when details of the program were to be made public.

The latest word is that Jones has now passed the ball to Davis who would be in charge of some of the mechanics of distributing subsidies. Davis is understood to have started a series of meetings to "consider" the subsidy program. This is his favorite technique to kill administration policies which he opposes.

And he used the technique to prevent ceilings from being placed on livestock despite the fact that this was essential to control meat prices.

OPA is still counting on putting its roll back program into effect early in June. And it is going ahead with meetings this week-end with representatives of the butter and meat industries to work out details of the program.

Jones' latest time-consuming device was his announcement yesterday that RFC will not take any losses to permit roll backs on inventories in the hands of retailers and wholesalers.

This means another delay, since retailers and wholesalers will have to be given time to dispose of inventories.

And the time factor is critical in

## Block-Busters Batter Dusseldorf; Red Patrols Wrest 4 Key Points

### Entire German Garrison Is Wiped Out

LONDON, Thursday, May 27 (UP).—Soviet troops have thrown back strong German attacks, one made under cover of artificial fog, on the Donsk River and Kuban Fronts, the Red Army midnight communique said today, and Germany reported the Red Army was attacking fiercely on two northern fronts.

LONDON, May 26 (UP).—Hard-hitting Red Army patrols have captured four inhabited places, one of them heavily fortified, on the Kalinin front where the battle line runs southwest of Velikiye Luki at a point about 80 miles from Latvia, the Russian noon communique said today.

Operating in separate detachments, the patrols captured three villages in one sector, killing 100 Germans and taking prisoners and spoils, the communique reported.

In another sector a patrol stormed and captured a strongly inhabited point, the communique said, and wiped out the German garrison.

Germany had reported its troops on a "local offensive" in the Velikiye Luki area, and admitted that the Russians had counter-attacked ferociously.

In one of the heavy bombardments which have featured recent activity on northern fronts, the Russian guns destroyed 22 enemy dugouts and eight pillboxes, the noon communique said.

Several enemy artillery batteries were silenced, it was asserted, and two munitions dumps were blown up. Pilots of the Russian Baltic Fleet shot down eight German planes at the approaches to Leningrad, the communique said.

Along the Volkhov River, between the Leningrad and Kalinin fronts, the Russians killed 20 of the 60 Germans who attempted to surround a Russian garrison, the communique reported, and the others retreated.

The communique said that snipers had killed 100 Germans in two days on the Leningrad front and 56 in one week on the Volkhov front.

West of Rostov sporadic artillery exchanges were reported. Trench mortar crews were credited with destroying five enemy dugouts and 10 supply trucks and killing numerous enemy soldiers.

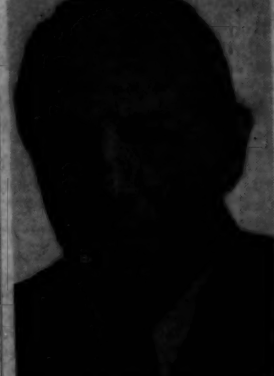
It had no comment on a Vichy radio report quoting a Tokyo naval spokesman who said a naval battle was raging north of Attu.

The communique also revealed new aerial blows by Navy fliers in the southwest Pacific and reported the destruction by American gun-fire of the 1,888-ton naval auxiliary Niagara after it sustained "considerable damage" in a Japanese bombing attack off San Cristobal Island south of Guadalcanal.

It said Attu ground forces, aided by four motorized Liberators, twin-engine Mitchells and Lightning fighters that bombed and strafed enemy positions Monday "cleaned out both sides of the Chichagof Valley" and then attacked enemy forces along the ridge. The new assault was "reported as continuing."

### Underground Council Biggest Event Since Fall of France--Grenier

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)



FERDINAND GRENIER

LONDON, May 26.—Instructions have been issued to the French people on how to act in case of an Allied landing, says Ferdinand Grenier, French Communist leader, whose press conference on May 18 is reported here in full by the French newspaper, France.

"This question is of tremendous importance," Grenier said, "because a landing must immediately be followed by a mass uprising against the Germans."

Reviewing the growth of French resistance, Grenier hailed the recently formed United Council of French Resistance within France, as "the most important political event that has occurred in France since the collapse of 1940."

"The formation of the council is the re-

sult of tenacious efforts for a whole year to overcome all the barriers separating us. Frenchmen have realized complete unity. The Council of Resistance represents 90 per cent of the French people, members of the movement and sympathizers."

Citing French underground newspapers he had perused since his arrival here in January, Grenier declared there is no criticism or hostility to General Giraud, and an agreement between the two generals is demanded.

But, Grenier said that Frenchmen feel no Vichy men now in North Africa should be kept on in any unity set-up.

"Open letters, addressed to the American people in a dignified and fraternal spirit

(Continued on Page 6)

### Devastate Arms Center, Pound Southern Europe

LONDON, May 26 (UP).—A force of British and Canadian planes approaching in numbers the fleet that blasted Dusseldorf Sunday night in history's greatest raid, battered the German arms center of Dusseldorf last night with more than five two-ton block-busters a minute, the Air Ministry announced today.

Four-ton bombs also were dropped on Dusseldorf's vital industrial objectives and tens of thousands of incendiaries were showered on the city which is Germany's third largest inland port and an important communications center.

Twenty-seven bombers, two of them Canadian, were lost in the Dusseldorf raid, the second overwhelming attack in three nights carrying forward the Allied plan of devastating the heart of the Reich's war machine.

NEARLY EQUALS DORTMUND

The great air fleet, described by the Air Ministry as "nearly as large as that at Dortmund," flew through bad weather to make the attack on Dusseldorf. It was announced officially as the "biggest" the bomber command has carried out in such weather.

An obviously heavy force of bombers and fighters crossed the southeast British coast toward Calais, France, Wednesday afternoon and returned a half hour later. Their objectives were not immediately announced.

Well-informed observers said well over 100 bombers made the Dusseldorf raid and the Air Ministry's announcement that it was "nearly as large" as the force that dropped more than 2,000 tons of bombs on Dortmund indicated that a near-record weight of explosives and incendiaries was unloaded.

The official communique said that Dusseldorf was only "the main

(Continued on Page 6)

### Yugoslav Army Repulses Foe

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, May 26.—Yugoslav Peoples' Liberation Army troops are counter-attacking in southeastern Bosnia and Herzegovina and have captured a large quantity of military supplies, the radio "Free Yugoslavia," heard here, announced today.

This is the first indication of the progress of heavy battles now being fought near the towns of Foca, Prijepolje and Biyelo Polje in the southeastern corner of the country where the Axis recently opened a big offensive on the partisan forces.

In Montenegro, the radio said, the second division of the partisan army is conducting "a successful offensive" near the town of Podgorica.

In northern Bosnia, where the Axis launched a "violent assault from Banja Luka, 'Free Yugoslavia' reported only the continuation of 'violent attacks,' which it said the partisans were repelling.

### Rubber Union Issues Return-to-Work Plea

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UP).—President Roosevelt today ordered 52,000 striking Akron, O., rubber workers to return to work by noon tomorrow or face "necessary steps" by the government to protect the interest and security of the nation.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, May 26.—Calling upon the 52,000 striking rubber workers to "return to work" immediately, the General Executive Board of the United Rubber Workers today declared that it will "condone no action that will endanger the safety and well-being of our nation."

### Urge FDR to Act In Mobile Clash

President Roosevelt was called on yesterday in the interest of the war effort to order the return of Negro workers in Mobile, Alabama, to their war jobs and to have authorities "identify and punish those guilty of beating and firing those workers."

The demand was made by Charles Collins, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, in connection with the outrage which took place May 26 at the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Co. Eight men, seven of whom were Negroes, were injured in a provocation there, and 7,000 Negro workers were dismissed from their jobs.

SCORE DISUNITY

Mr. Collins' statement, addressed to President Roosevelt, War Manpower Commissioner McNutt, Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, the president of the Mobile Shipyard Company, President John Green of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America,

(Continued on Page 4)

CITES WAR EFFORT

The statement of the board put the issue squarely as one of standing by the country and the wartime no-strike pledge.

Meanwhile, the Lewis-Weitzky forces, heading the strike movement, with George Bass, president of the Goodrich local as their leader, pressed their efforts to spread the walkout.

The board's statement, in part, follows:

"We point out to our members that work stoppages help neither our country, our union nor the workers.

"Our country's interests suffer because the production of key war

(Continued on Page 4)

### School in Stalingrad



This is a school in Stalingrad—children emerging from their classroom of an elementary school which has been set up in the basement of a destroyed building.

### Soviets Hail Year of Anglo-USSR Pact

MOSCOW, May 26 (UP).—Official Soviet newspapers, in editorials today on the first anniversary of the Soviet-British mutual aid treaty, pledged the Soviet Union to fight until Germany surrendered unconditionally and emphasized that the USSR and Britain did not seek to assume dictatorial powers over Europe.

They repeated the pledge that neither the USSR nor Britain sought territorial gains as the result of the war or intended to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Pravda, official organ of the Soviet Communist Party; Izvestia, official organ of the Government, and Red Star, official organ of the Army, were among the newspapers which commented.

"Unconditional surrender or destruction of the Hitlerite Armies and the Hitler state is the preliminary condition for discussion or settlement of post-war European problems," Pravda said.

"No negotiated or compromise peace!" said Izvestia. "The Anglo-Soviet pact and the Soviet-American pact are the basis of our peace."

(Continued on Page 4)

### FDR Welcomes Liberia President

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UP).—President Edwin Barclay of Liberia, the Negro Republic on the west coast of Africa was welcomed to the White House today by President Roosevelt with military pomp and ceremony.

### CIO Union Leaders Endorse Daily Worker Conference

The Executive Committee of the Bedding Local 140 of the United Furniture Workers Union, meeting in regular session, yesterday endorsed the "Win-the-War" Press Conference of the Daily Worker.

The Worker scheduled to be held at Webster Hall on June 10. A delegate and an alternate were elected to represent the local at the conference which will plan financial and circulation assistance for the Daily Worker.

Alex Sirota, manager of the local, in releasing the endorsement urged all shops also to elect delegates.

Other leaders in the labor movement, both CIO and AFL, have come forward with endorsements. Outstanding among these is Max

Tonight is the night of the special session of the Daily Worker Advisory Council on editorial matters connected with this paper.

The meeting will open promptly at 8 o'clock in Webster Hall, Alexander Trachtenberg, president of the council, said last night.

Alan Max, assistant managing editor of the Daily Worker, will lead the discussion at the Council on the help that body has given and can give to the paper editorially. The editorial committee of the Council will also report, and special preparations will be made for the Daily Worker conference of June 10.

Perlow, manager of Local 78-B of the United Furniture Workers of

### Defeat Tax Grab, Philip Murray Wires

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In a scathing wire to House and Senate leaders, CIO President Philip Murray urged defeat of the so-called "compromise" 75 per cent abatement tax plan adopted in conference.

"Such a tax grab cannot be condoned in these critical times with men at the battlefronts sacrificing their lives for our nation," Murray declared.

"The CIO chief cited these revealing figures:

"Under conference plan your average constituent, assuming income of \$2,000, will receive cancellation of \$109, equivalent to approximately three weeks net income. Congressmen with \$10,000 in-

come will receive \$1,900 cancellation, equivalent to net income for approximately two and a half months. Individuals with \$100,000 and \$1,000,000 incomes will receive abatements of \$48,000 and \$640,000, equivalent to full net income for one and a quarter years and almost four and a half years respectively."

### Here's How New Tax Helps You--If You're Rich

The richer you are, the more generous the latest House-Senate tax scheme is to you.

While all \$50 tax-debts-and-below are completely cancelled, all tax debts from \$50 to millions of dollars are treated "equally"; they are 75 per cent cancelled. The 25 per cent still due will be paid off in the next two years. The table below shows how this scheme works to give favored treatment to the wealthy.

FOR MARRIED PERSON—NO DEPENDENTS

Net Income (Before Personal Exemption)	1942 Tax Debt	Amt. Cancelled Under New Plan
\$ 1,500	48	48
2,000	140	105
3,000	324	243
4,000	532	399
5,000	746	559
10,000	2,152	1,614
20,000	6,452	4,839
30,000	10,328	7,746
40,000	14,000	10,500
50,000	17,500	13,125
100,000	35,000	26,250
500,000	175,000	131,250
1,000,000	350,000	262,500



## The 'Ironing' of Italian Islands

By a Veteran Commander

THE Allied air forces are "ironing" Sardinia and Sicily as with a mighty flatiron. Only yesterday a force of 300 American bombers got busy on Sardinia alone which can boast of not more than a dozen point of importance. Railroads, airfields, ports and everything of any importance has been completely wrecked.

The same is happening to Sicily and to the toe of the Italian boot.

Now, if the enemy still had troops in Africa, such a plastering could be construed as defensive on our part. The same could apply if there were any danger of the Axis using the islands for aerial attack against us in Africa. But the Axis has no troops in Africa and it is hard to imagine that the depleted Luftwaffe or Regia Aeronautica can be a danger to us. Therefore, the thorough ironing of the Italian islands can only be construed as a preliminary to invasion and occupation. The talk about the Germans rushing reinforcements to Sicily and Sardinia is probably so much hooey because it would be too late to rush protection to an objective which is mostly a shambles.

And, by the way, the demobilization by Franco of two classes (1937 and 1938) is likely to be an indication of the way the wind is blowing. Franco starts playing "good boy" because the "great divide" separating the Axis from the United Nations might soon skip over him and rope him off from his bosom friends.

The Allied air offensive against Europe which has been in high gear for two weeks has unleashed a 500-plane concentrated raid on the Ruhr city of Duesseldorf. It looks if the dozen or so main Ruhr cities were in for an equitable "rationing" of bombs. They might as well make up their minds that they are on the way out. . . .

THE Soviet Black Sea Fleet continues in action against German reinforcements being sent in self-propelled barges holding 200 men each from the Crimea to the region of Anapa which would mean that the port of Novorossiisk cannot be used by the enemy (this has been our contention all along).

In the other sectors of the front battle reconnaissance is increasing in scope and tempo.

The Soviet Air Force has been plastering the German-held transversal line running from Vitebsk to Spas Demensk as well as the line Smolensk-Orel which again tends to strengthen the impression that things are in the making in the center.

DESPITE sleet, snow and rain, our forces continue their advance on Attu. It is disclosed that out of 16 Japanese bombers which attacked Attu for the second time, five have been destroyed and another five probably destroyed.

Our Army bombers plastered Kiska which soon will be in an aerial pair of pincers from Amchitka and from Attu.

The Japanese continue their advance with some six divisions in the direction of Chungking and are reported attacking the entrance to the gorges of the Yangtze. The enemy is about 275 air miles from the capital, but about 400 miles away by road.

## Corliss Lamont Calls For U.S.-Soviet Pact

Dr. Corliss Lamont, Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Relations, called yesterday for an American-Soviet alliance similar to the Anglo-Soviet Pact whose anniversary is being celebrated in England, Russia and other United Nations.

Dr. Lamont said: "It is high time that American-Soviet relations should be put on a firmer and more permanent basis in line with the twenty-year Anglo-Soviet alliance signed a year ago today.

"Our own country is in effect already a partner in this alliance through the United States-Soviet War Pact signed on June 11th last following the historic visit of Foreign Minister Molotov to this country, which provided for continuing cooperation between our two countries both in the war and post-war period, and which, like the Anglo-Soviet Pact, is based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"It is fitting that at this moment former Ambassador Davies should be in the Soviet capital on a mission which will certainly bear fruit in firmer relations between our two countries.

"The American people can well celebrate this anniversary along with the people of Britain and the USSR, and it is gratifying to note the enthusiasm with which it is greeted by leading American papers.

"The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is in full accord with the suggestion put forward editorially by the New York Herald Tribune that the concrete twenty-year military alliance with which the Anglo-Soviet pact starts 'prompts a thought as to why the United States should not seek to put their own policy on a similarly solid ground with their great allies.'

"The past year has seen important developments in the strengthening of our relations with our allies in military action," Lamont continued. "Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are bound together in a policy of unconditional surrender of our enemies. Any step further cementing the unity of the United Nations brings the day of unconditional surrender closer."

## The Comintern Decision

# Communist Parties Have Met All Tests

By James S. Allen  
Second Article of a Series

When the presiding body of the Comintern publicly states that it has become obsolete in the new situation and accordingly proposes its own dissolution this is an act of basic strength and great historic responsibility.

The proposal arises from an undimmed and confident analysis of an extremely complex world situation.

It demonstrates great historic responsibility on the part of the Comintern leaders because the proposal frankly recognizes that an outmoded organizational form if persisted in and turned into a fetish cannot help but hinder the working class and the peoples in achieving even greater international collaboration to win the war and the peace.

It is an act of positive leadership, despite the negative shape which it appears to assume, because the very act of self-effacement of the Comintern center at this time becomes a contribution and a stimulus to the mobilization of labor and the national fronts for the destruction of fascist barbarism.

There is no similarity between the conditions which lead to the present Comintern proposal and the conditions which led to the end of the First International.

Under the leadership of Karl Marx, the International Workingmen's Association (First International) took the initial step towards disbanding itself at the Hague Congress in 1872 when it decided to move its center to New York. By the time a few remaining American affiliates met in 1876 to officially proclaim the end of the First International, this already amounted to the recognition of an existing fact.

Even before 1872, it was already clear to Marx and his associates in the General Council that their organization had become outmoded by events and could no longer fulfill its international role. The European reaction which followed upon the Paris Commune, the disintegration which set in among some of its most important sections as a result of the splitting actions of Bakunin and the anarchists and new developments in the trade unions in Britain were among the factors which accounted for the inner disintegration of the First International.

As the Comintern document says, the First International had fulfilled

## The 7th World Congress of the Comintern



Scene at the 1935 7th World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow showing the huge portraits of the founders of Marxism-Leninism and its greatest teachers, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. On the great stage of the hall is a delegation of Moscow Pioneers greeting the Congress.

its historic tasks in laying the basis for workers' parties, and the new task of building the mass parties of the working class within the various countries and no longer be effectively aided by the General Council.

Marx and Engels noted at the time that to continue the organization would turn it into an obstacle to the further maturing of the workers' parties, because the International would become the instrument of the anarchists and the adventurist advocates of armed uprisings who had become stronger in the General Council and its weakened sections.

Clearly, none of these conditions of organizational and political disintegration prevail in the Communist parties today, and therefore play no role whatsoever as a reason for dissolution.

The Presidium statement cites the example of Marx and the First International only in order to make the point that Marx, the great creative founder of scientific socialism, did not hesitate to disband the form of international organization then prevailing when it be-

came apparent that it no longer corresponded to the new needs and tasks of the workers and the peoples.

No parallel can be drawn between the proposed dissolution of the Comintern center and the collapse of the Second (Socialist) International.

The latter collapsed in a heap, without even a moment in which to announce let alone discuss the event, when the 110 Socialist deputies voted the war credits in the Reichstag on August 4, 1914, the Black Day of German Social-Democracy.

The process of political disintegration marked by the growth of opportunism and chauvinism within the major parties of the West resulted in the automatic collapse of the international center when the outbreak of the war led to the victory of these tendencies within the largest socialist parties.

(The Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party, (Bolsheviks), as well as a number of smaller European parties, defeated the opportunist and chauvinist wings within their

own parties, and important groups within the parties of the western belligerent countries continued to fight the policies of the dominant leaders.)

The Second International collapsed because the majority of its leaders betrayed the working class and the peoples. Despite declarations by several Socialist Parties and official anti-imperialist pronouncements by International Congresses in the years before 1914 (as late as the Berne Congress in 1912), when the World War did break out the majority of the Second International leaders supported their own imperialist bourgeoisies. This was the act of treachery and betrayal which tore the Second International asunder.

Plainly, only the enemies of working class unity, among them those who participated in the betrayal of 1914, would attempt to draw a parallel between the collapse of the Second International and the present proposal to dissolve the Comintern.

The act of dissolution is proposed in furtherance of the very same

## Significance of Soviet-British Treaty Noted

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

A year ago yesterday, the Anglo-Soviet treaty was signed in London by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Eden. The anniversary is being celebrated by public meetings and newspaper comments in both London and Moscow.

Both the N. Y. Times and N. Y. Herald Tribune yesterday morning editorialized on the significance of the treaty.

The Times' editorial, while concluding on the theme that "Ambassador Davies' mission is to ascertain how far the Allies may count on Russian cooperation" as though that were not yet known, the earlier passage of its editorial is extremely positive, and asserts that "the Anglo-Russian pact is the cornerstone of the grand alliance of more than thirty nations pledged to wage unrelenting warfare against Germany and her allies."

The Times says that while Britain and Russia were signatories to the treaty, "it is of equal importance to the other United Nations."

It cites the Molotov-Roosevelt agreement of June 11, 1942, as extending to the United States "the substance" of the Anglo-Soviet agreement.

The N. Y. Herald Tribune however believes that the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union ought to be further consolidated, and asks why we ought not place our relations with Russia on the same basis that Britain has.

The Tribune says that "as the Allies approach nearer to victory, the Anglo-Soviet treaty acquires more and more reality and solidity and appears more clearly as one of the probable foundation stones for the post-war world."

Asserting that the Atlantic Charter was rather vague, the Tribune emphasizes that the Anglo-Soviet agreement proceeded not from some "generalized visions of the future," but based itself on a "concrete 20-year military alliance."

The Tribune cites the provisions of the treaty, and says its first anniversary finds "the Allied cause in far better case than it was a year ago" with the "whole coalition more and more closely knit in military and supply arrangements."

## Norse Church Raps Nazi Slave Edicts

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

STOCKHOLM, May 26.—All classes of the Norwegian people are fighting solidly against the intolerable slavery imposed on them by German occupation, a survey of reports reaching here shows.

As a result, the Quisling and occupationist are more than ever uncertain in their course, changing their "line" and wavering from brutality to hesitancy and back again.

The Norwegian Church's provisional leadership has sent a letter to Major Vidkun Quisling, the Nazi puppet, protesting emphatically against the forcible dispatch of Norwegians to build German fortifications, stressing that this is contrary to international law.

The letter said, in part: "Now when appointments are being made, it has become absolutely clear that many of our people have been sent into a service which actually is service in the German army, under German command, in the German army uniform and with German army training. It was officially emphasized that part of the people will be appointed to the food organization."

"This is in contradiction to the Hague Convention and in violation of the law of February 22, 1943. It is the inviolable duty of the conscience of every Norwegian citizen, as well as of the citizens of other countries, to remain loyal to his country and to people, given him by the Lord."

A copy of this letter was sent to all clergy.

The policy being pursued by the Germans is indicated, meanwhile, by two items appearing in the Tidningen, Swedish paper published here: One reports that a leading Norwegian trade union official, Knut Ljungstedt, who was shipped to a German concentration camp in November, 1940, met his death there. The other reveals that Norwegian girls who have disappeared from various towns in Western Norway have been shipped to forced labor in Germany.

New instructions have been sent by Nazi Gauleiter Josef Terboven to the editors of Norwegian newspapers, ordering them to make no mention of Germany's expected victory in the war, as though that were a settled matter, but simply to stress the difficulties facing "German" army and the gravity of the present situation.

The new instructions also forbid sharp attacks against Great Britain. The entire propaganda, according to Terboven's orders, must be directed at Bolshevism as the main

## Chinese Stiffen Resistance in Yangtze Battles

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

CHUNGKING, May 26. (UP).—Chinese forces have killed or wounded more than 700 Japanese in strong diversionary attacks north of the Yangtze River in Central China, while south of the river the invaders have made no significant gains during the past 48 hours in their push toward Chungking, the Chinese High Command reported tonight.

Military observers warned, however, that the current Yangtze Valley offensive was the most formidable Japanese attempt in six years to end the "China Incident."

Chinese troops who for the past weeks had been harassing enemy supply lines around the Yangtze port of Ichang, the invaders' main base for their present campaign, yesterday recaptured Chenchilayen, strategic village in the northwestern suburbs of Ichang, a communiqué said.

More than 600 Japanese were killed or wounded, and the booty seized included five machine guns and large quantities of rifles and pistols. The Chinese also suffered considerable casualties.

In other diversionary attacks north of the Yangtze, the Chinese regained possession of several important points near Tangyang, 22 miles northeast of Ichang, after killing more than 100 Japanese.

Stiffened Chinese resistance slowed or entirely stopped the invaders' drive south of the Yangtze. The only enemy advance there recorded in today's communiqué was that achieved by a column pushing northwestward from newly-captured Changyang, 15 miles southwest of Ichang.

Expressing anxiety over the Japanese drive toward Chungking, military observers said the gravest threat to free China's capital was from the enemy column at Yuyangwan.

The invaders there had penetrated deeper into the Yangtze valley than any previous Japanese force and were within 75 miles of Enshih, southwestern Hupeh province stronghold 180 miles east of Chungking.

The battle which is expected to be fought in the rugged hills between Yuyangwan and Enshih may prove decisive for the fate of Szechwan Province, home of Chungking, and of the whole of western China, the observers believed.

## U. S. Union Heads Greet Argentina Labor, Hit Jailings

On the occasion of Argentine Independence Day, May 25, 28 American trade union leaders, through the Council for Pan American Democracy, yesterday greeted the Argentine Confederation of Workers.

The cable expressed solidarity with the "labor and national unity movement struggling for democracy and the cause of the United Nations" in Argentina, and protested the continued imprisonment of a number of pro-United Nations labor leaders.

Among the signers of the cable were: Joseph P. Selby, president, American Communications Association; Abram Flaxer, president, State, County and Municipal Workers; Donald Henderson, president, United Agricultural, Cannery and Allied Workers; Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO; Saul Miller, secretary-treasurer, Greater New York CIO Council; Philip M. Connelly, secretary, Los Angeles Industrial Union Council; William M. Davy, executive secretary, Cleveland Industrial Union Council; Ferdinand Smith, national secretary, National Maritime Union.

Text of the cable and full list of the signers follows:

"We join in Argentine Independence Day in solidarity with labor and national unity movement in Argentina struggling for democracy and cause of United Nations. Protest imprisonment Argentine labor leaders." Fraternal greetings.

Signed: Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman, Council for Pan American Democracy; Joseph P. Selby, president, American Communications Association; Abram Flaxer, president, State, County and Municipal Workers; Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers Union; Donald Henderson, president, United Agricultural, Cannery and Allied Workers; Morris Muster, president, United Furniture Workers; Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers; Lee Pressman, general counsel of CIO; Douglas L. MacMahon, secretary-treasurer, Transport Workers Union; Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary, National Maritime Union; Saul Miller, secretary, Greater New York CIO Council; Philip M. Connelly, secretary, Los Angeles Industrial Union Council; William M. Davy, secretary, Cleveland Industrial Union Council; Henry Heller, president, United Optical Workers; Local 206; James V. King, president, New York District, State, County and Municipal Workers; Irving Potash, manager, Furriers Joint Council; Sam Burt, manager, Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers; Joseph Winogradsky, Furriers Joint Council; Edward Behrens, secretary, Elkhart County Industrial Council; Max Perlow, manager, Furniture Workers Union; Local 783; Isadore Rosenberg, Joint Council, United Shoe Workers; Frank Duto, president, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 1; Jane Benedict, Book and Magazine Guild; Helen Kay, SCMW News; Jack Kolassa, Window Cleaners Union, Local 13; John Valdes, Fur Floor and Shipping Clerks, Local 125; Cigar Workers, Local 273; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Local 541.

## Benes Speaks Tonight at Carnegie Hall

President Benes of Czechoslovakia who returned to New York Wednesday following a national tour will address a mass meeting to be held in his honor at Carnegie Hall tonight. Mayor LaGuardia and Hon. Newbold Morris head a distinguished Citizens Committee sponsoring the meeting, which is dedicated to the theme "The Atlantic Charter and Central Europe."

President Benes will give what is expected to be his final public speech of his American visit on this occasion. In addition to the Mayor, there will also be speeches by Dorothy Thompson, and Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information. Mme. Thelma Voltzka of the Metropolitan will sing, and there will be a dramatic presentation written by Norman Corwin, entitled "The Long Name None Could Spell."

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## Half-Million 10c Editions of Browder's 'Victory--and After' to Roll Off Presses

A big spurt forward in the war activity will be registered next week when first copies of the new half-million "Victory-in-1943" edition of Earl Browder's fighting war program for the nation, "Victory--and After," come rolling off the presses, according to an announcement released today by the Literature Department of the Communist Party. Close to 250,000 copies of Browder's historic book, it was reported, have already been sold to date. The new half-million edition will make available the complete book, with a new introduction by the author, at 10 cents a copy.

When projected by the National Committee several weeks ago, the idea of the half-million edition was enthusiastically approved by Party leaders of the various districts. It was recognized as the Party's most powerful weapon for rousing and mobilizing the nation—and labor in the first place—to combat the conspiracy of defeatism and appeaser forces who are obstructing the opening of the Second Front and the defeat of Hitler in 1943. Full preparations are now under way to make the drive for the half-million edition one of the outstanding war achievements of the Party and a vital contribution to victory this year.

That "Victory--and After" fully meets the needs of the present crucial moment of the war is attested by Earl Browder himself who states in his new introduction: "The book has stood the test of time and criticism and proved itself sound as much today as it was when it was written."

### GUIDE TO ACTION FOR VICTORY

Its enormous value as a guide to action for the winning of the war is indicated in the hope expressed by the author that readers of the new half-million edition "will find it useful in mastering the millions of details which compose the problem of understanding this war, or finding the road to victory."

"The basic estimate of the war," writes Browder in his new introduction, "and the means to victory set forth in 'Victory--and After' require constant repetition and wider circulation so long as this war continues, so long as victory is still to be achieved."

The major concentration in the drive will be the reaching of workers, the hundreds of thousands of militant win-the-war fighters of the production front who constitute the backbone of the nation's support behind Pres. Roosevelt's victory policies. Simultaneously, the entire Party and all its supporters and sympathizers are being mobilized to bring "Victory--and After" to the broadest public.

First line of reserves counted on to put the drive over are the hundreds of thousands who have already read Browder's book and have been inspired by it to greater efforts to speed victory. A great circle is expected to be played by the 15,000 new Party members, of splendid industrial composition, many of whom joined the Party after reading "Victory--and After," and who are eager to bring its message to their shop-mates in the war industries.

One of the organizational distribution slogans of the drive will be "Ten-for-a-Dollar!" Every effort will be made to carry this slogan as far down the line as possible by selling smaller quantities as sold, as a means of effectively making every buyer a seller of "Victory--and After," and drawing its readers into active participation in the drive to extend its circulation to half a million.

California and Montana, announced the Literature Department, have won the national literature prizes for outstanding work in the sale of the original 50-cent edition of "Victory--and After," the former for the best job among the major districts and the latter among the smaller districts. Three prizes are being offered in connection with the drive for the half-million 10-cent edition: one for districts with more than 3,000 members; and one for those with less than 1,000 members.

Unlike previous books by Earl Browder, which were met by a conspiracy of silence on the part of bourgeois newspapers, "Victory--and After" has been widely hailed in the press, receiving favorable reviews and comments in several score leading newspapers in 24 different states. This exceptional tribute is a recognition of Browder's leadership in uniting the win-the-war forces of the nation, of all classes and political creeds, for the total effort necessary to defeat the common enemy and in forging united action behind the nation's Commander-in-Chief for the long-awaited invasion of Europe and victory in 1943.

These trying times of war. We appreciate his services, and we pledge him our complete support in his policies of supporting President Roosevelt, adherence to the no-strike pledge, and his general policies to help our country win this war quickly and decisively.

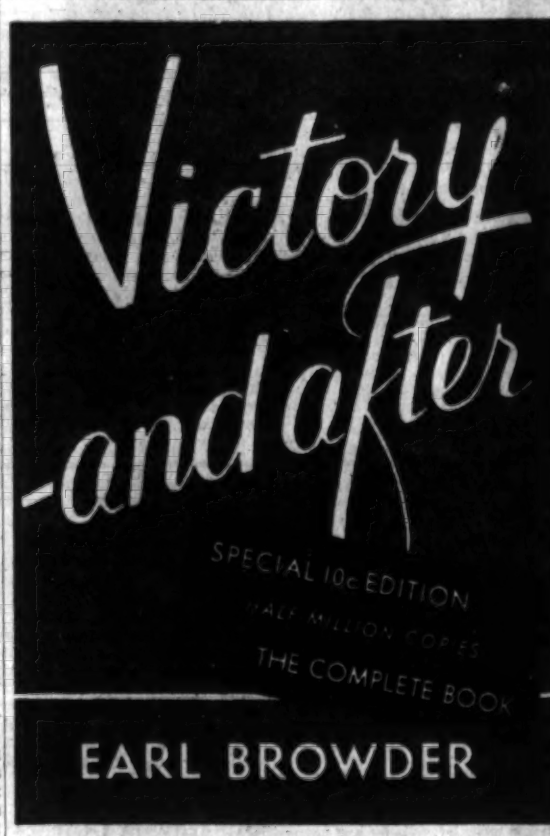
"The American people, and the members of this Board, now look to our members on strike to respond to their duties as citizens of the United States and as members of this organization. We expect every loyal man and woman to return to work immediately. We pledge to them that we shall do everything we can to right the wrongs which they have experienced. But we tell them, as we tell the public, that the responsible officers of this union will take no action and will condone no action that endangers the safety and well-being of our Nation."

"The strikers have injured themselves because it is a long-established policy of the War Labor Board that it will not deal with issues so long as the workers involved are on strike. The leaders of the Goodrich, Firestone and Goodyear local unions joined with the international officers in asking the Board to reconsider its wage decision—which we believe to be unsound in logic and unfair in its application."

"However, while the Board has indicated its willingness to receive our application for reconsideration, it has insisted that it will not deal with the case so long as the workers are not at work. The sooner the workers return to work, the sooner we may expect the Board to act upon our request for reconsideration."

"The Board takes this opportunity to express full confidence in President S. H. Daigly, and his associate officers in their handling of this matter. They have done a most difficult job in a constructive, patriotic fashion."

"The Board also re-affirms its complete and unwavering allegiance to the Congress of Industrial Organization and its leader, Philip Murray. Mr. Murray, through his far-sighted labor statesmanship, has given American labor a really devoted, patriotic leadership in



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## Rubber Workers Get Back-to-Work Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

materials is tied up at the very moment when our highest military authorities are making preparations for the invasion of Europe and taking the offensive against Japan. War stoppages damage that effort. They weaken the home front at the time when our soldiers and sailors are ready to act.

"It is our sincere hope that any damage done is not irreparable, and that our Commander-in-Chief and his associates will press forward their campaign to destroy the enemies of our country. Indeed, it is to the best interests of labor that the war be pressed with unremitting vigor until victory is ours under our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, on behalf of our members, who are sincere, patriotic Americans. We re-affirm to our Commander-in-Chief our loyalty and trust in him and in our country."

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# Worst City Transportation Crisis Looms

## City CIO Hits Bias In Housing Project

The New York CIO yesterday demanded of the Board of Estimate that it reject the present form of the contract with the city-proposed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for its Stuyvesant Town housing project.

The Council's letter, signed by Joseph Curran, president of the CIO, declared that "the proposed contract if approved by the Board of Estimate, would give official public approval and financial support in the form of tax exemption and the power of eminent domain, to a walled city for the privileged within our great cosmopolitan city of New York."

**BAR NEGROES**  
The Council's principal objections to the proposed contract were based on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's policy of excluding Negroes and "undesirable aliens" from Stuyvesant Town, and the failure to provide school, library or public meeting facilities within the area covered by the project.

In another letter to Mayor LaGuardia, the CIO has also called for the veto of the "stupid, politically minded and destructive" contract made by the Democratic Party majority in the City Council in the 1943-44 City Budget.

Pointing out that the cuts would endanger the health and welfare of relief clients, the CIO asked that the Mayor "in his accustomed vigorous style" accompany his veto with a message which would castigate those responsible for undermining the vital services of the city.

The letter assailing the Stuyvesant Town project, sent to the Mayor and members of the Board of Estimate, read:  
"The City Planning Commission has already voted in favor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance housing project to be known as Stuyvesant Town. The Board of Estimate must approve the contract between the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the City of New York, in which certain extraordinary privileges are granted to this private corporation."

"The CIO is opposed to approval of the contract on the terms proposed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and already approved by the City Planning Commission on the following grounds:  
"1. No provision is made for a public school within the project. Children living within the project will be compelled to walk many blocks and cross streets bearing heavy traffic in order to get to school."

"2. There is no provision for libraries, nursery schools, churches, community centers or shopping facilities within the project."  
"3. A large park is to be provided within the project, access to which is to be forbidden to all except residents of the project."

"4. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company proposes to bar Negroes and "undesirable aliens" as tenants from the project.  
The proposed contract if approved by the Board of Estimate would give official public approval and financial support in the form of tax exemption and the power of eminent domain to a walled city for the privileged within our great cosmopolitan city of New York."

"The beating of Negro workers and sending them away from the job is the surest way to satisfy these people and to create disunity. We demand that all workers resume their places on the production line without further delay and with full protection, and that a committee made up of representatives of management, the unions and the government, begin an investigation to identify and punish those guilty for this outrage."

**PROVOKE CLASH**  
(Special to the Daily Worker)  
MOBILE, May 26.—On the day the House passed the anti-poll tax bill, enemies of the war provoked an outbreak of Negro and white workers here at the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Co. disrupting production of battleships.

Eight men, seven of whom were Negroes, were hurt and 7,000 Negro workers were ordered off their jobs throughout the city. Tension ran high as seven companies of State Guardsmen were called out under orders of Gov. Chauncey Sparks.

The outbreak was quelled and plant operations resumed after the Negro employees were sent home.  
Charles Hanson, regional director of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, declared that the disturbance was "wholly unnecessary."

"We claim that some agitators started it in an attempt to sabotage the war effort," he said. "It was a great day for Hitler and the Mikado."  
The 7,000 Negro workers were ordered to quit working by Frank Jones, president of the Central Trades Council of Mobile. The CIO is the recognized bargaining agent at the shipyard.

Police Chief D. D. McPadden said that about 25 men were involved in the outbreak.

## Cacchione Says All Groups Must Join to Map Plan

By Harry Raymond

A work-hour stagger system, as the plan which was defeated by the City Council majority last week, will have to be adopted to meet a new crisis in transportation brought on by an additional reduction of bus facilities, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione declared yesterday.

Earlier, Mayor LaGuardia announced that the need for military gasoline would necessitate a "drastic reduction" in bus transportation.

"But we will have to adjust ourselves," he said.  
The Mayor did not say what form of transit adjustment he means. He said he had talked to Joseph B. Eastman, a director of the Office of Defense Transportation, and was advised that the reduction would not be arbitrary but according to the reduced amount of fuel available for civilian use.

"We will and can adjust service to actual needs to the best advantage of the public," the Mayor stated.

**SEES TRANSIT CRISIS**  
Councilman Cacchione, lone Communist member of the City Council, pointed out that curtailment of bus service due to the gas shortage will further aggravate the local transit problem, but added it could be solved by a citywide stagger plan.

"The resolution I introduced in the council for staggering of work-hours was precisely intended to cover such emergency. The action of the Democratic majority in silencing the resolution is another indication of how the Democrats in the council are playing the game of politics as usual and refusing to meet their war-time responsibilities."

"The only solution of the problem is to get together a committee of business people, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, trade unions, civic groups and school and church authorities to sit down and work out a plan. That will relieve the heavy pressure on the transit lines during the rush hours."

"An all-inclusive plan of staggering work-hours and school hours in New York City can result in meeting the transit problem with the limited facilities we have."

"If the council had called a public hearing on my resolution and acted on it at the time thousands of citizens and civic leaders had asked them to do so, we would be in a better position today to meet the transit crisis."

The Mayor said he had feared that the reduction in bus transportation would be ordered by the ODT on a "theoretical basis" and that the ODT would say that the subway could absorb the bus traffic on lines paralleling the subway routes.

"It would be impossible for the subway to absorb bus traffic during rush hours," the Mayor said, "particularly in Queens where they are so short of buses."

"There will be a drastic reduction, but we will have to adjust ourselves. It will be much easier if the adjustment is made locally."

The Mayor made it clear that the new shrinkage in bus transportation is a "situation created by the war" and suggested that restrictions which have been ordered for New York City and other areas along the east coast should be applied nationally.

The freedom loving nations face the task not only of winning the war but of winning the peace. For the second time in a generation German imperialism has thrown the world masses into bloody, devastating war. The peoples are determined not only to carry on the war to complete victory over the common enemy, but to ensure such a post-war organization as shall exclude the possibility of bloody aggression.

"The Anglo-Soviet agreement has determined the line of our conduct after the war as well as during it alongside Britain. The agreement undoubtedly will plan an exceptional role not only in British-Russian relations but in the further development of the international relations of Europe."

"The Anglo-Soviet agreement was concluded for the war and 20 years after the war. It is one of the most important instruments to ensure fair post-war organization of the world, but the task of providing a fair post-war organization of Europe cannot be decided, it can not even be placed on the program, before the Hitlerite tyranny has been smashed and Hitler's criminal imperialism has been destroyed."

"Successful decisions on post-war problems, decisions in the interest of all progressive humanity, decisions intended to ensure a firm and fair peace—will be possible only after the complete destruction of the Hitlerite armies and the unconditional capitulation of the German-Italian coalition."

## Benes Predicts Rise In Czech Sabotage

President of Czechoslovakia Eduard Benes, told the Overseas Press Club in New York yesterday that "as soon as the decisive military blow is struck from the East and from the West simultaneously, an interior collapse" will take place within Germany as a result of her "moral exhaustion

and economic deterioration."  
Benes developed in great detail the role of Czechoslovakia in the present war, and said that for "more than four years the wheels of industry in Czechoslovakia have been revolving slowly."

The request for the bombardment of the Skoda munitions works had come from the workers themselves, he said, and after the fall of France, the Czechoslovak people did their best, by intensified sabotage, to frustrate the German attack on the Soviet Union which they realized was coming.

**REPEATS PLEDGE**  
Benes predicted that a "renewed trial for the Nazis as the British and American bombing increases in weight and severity and as the Soviet armies approach our frontiers." Defending Czechoslovakia's role in world affairs, Benes repeated his recent pledge that his country would fight on the side of the Allies against Japan, and expressed the firm hope that the United Nations alliance would continue after the war.

He declared it was now clear that the Munich betrayal was the real beginning of the present war, and said "it would have been very much better, I think, for all of us to make a united stand against Nazi terror and dictatorship in 1938."

"Soviet Russia," Benes emphasized, "could have been with us from the beginning," thus denying the frequent allegations that the USSR was not ready to assist the Czechs in October 1938.  
Benes called Czechoslovakia's sacrifice at that time the only possible course, a sacrifice which served to prove that peace with the Nazi aggressors was impossible and served to clarify the understanding of the issues among the Western powers.

The Czechoslovak president, continuing a series of speeches which have taken him from Washington to New York to Chicago and back again to New York, related how his army leaders argued with him in October, 1938, and urged him to give the orders for resistance.

Some of them even wept, he said. But Benes declared that history had shown that Czechoslovakia did not dare fight by herself, or alone with Russia, in the international atmosphere prevailing at that time. The Czechoslovak leader, addressing the club of foreign correspondents here, related hitherto unrevealed facts of how Hitler tried to get Czechoslovakia to sign a separate treaty of non-aggression with her, first in 1933 and again in October, 1938.

He told of secret visits from German emissaries in which they made clear that Czechoslovakia was to renounce her international commitments notably with France and Russia, in return for German friendship. Benes told how, after sounding the Nazis out, he rejected their plans, after which, in February 1937, they began the big drive to split Czechoslovakia by fomenting the separatist activities of the Henleinist Sudeten Germans.

"There is no such striking example of treachery, of systematic betrayal and most cynical violation of solemn treaties in the history of diplomacy as the Nazi practice since 1931," Benes declared.  
Expecting to visit Canada and the Soviet Union, after the Carnegie Hall mass meeting in his honor on Thursday night, Benes cited the nullification of the Munich agreement by Britain, and Charles E. Gaulle's national committee last fall.

He expressed pride in the fact that a Czechoslovak soldier was the first non-Russian to receive the award "Hero of the Soviet Union" recently.

After hearing real estate lobbyists and heckling OPA officials on fantastic charges of control by labor, the Smith Committee finally gave a hearing this morning to a CIO representative, Russ Nixon of the United Electrical and Radio Workers.

Nixon blistered the real estate interests which are trying to wreck rent control and have used the Smith Committee as a forum.  
Rep. Howard Smith, chairman of the committee, grilled Nixon in connection with a statement by the CIO Cost of Living Committee criticizing the Smith Committee for failing to grant a hearing to labor representatives.

When Smith said that Nixon was permitted to testify, Nixon declared: "Perhaps that statement had something to do with it."

At the same time, hosiery manufacturers sounded off against OPA regulations to control prices and quality of hosiery before the Boren Committee with Charles W. Tobin of the Proper McCallum Hosiery Company as the chief witness.

Rep. Charles Halleck, Indiana Republican, managed to get in protection of consumers by setting quality standards a threat to freedom of the press.

"And when grade labelling and the need for advertising are gone the support of our free press is gone," he said.  
"That is certainly true," Tobin replied. "The whole OPA program has followed this Communistic trend."

Multiply this sample several times and you get an idea of the "guerrilla warfare" against OPA being waged before half a dozen Congressional committees.





# Lewis or FDR? AFL Union Asks Green

## Union Lookout

Union shipbuilders over at the Hoboken yards go to work these days by a special sort. General Dwight Eisenhower sent a cable to their Local 15, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, telling them that they share in the glories of North African victories. The cable was relayed through the War Department. Local 15 has just begun the issuance of its own printed paper.

From "somewhere in the New Guinea area" Arthur Osman, president of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Local 65, CIO, received a letter from Corporal Hy Seidenberg, 65'er in service, who heard President Roosevelt speak on the radio. "I need not tell you how, after listening to the facts of the case, we felt toward that two-bit phony of labor—John L. Lewis," he wrote. "If our remarks could fall on that puffed-up ear of Lewis, he would hide his portly frame in some sewer."

The State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, has launched a campaign to organize the employees of 100 leading hospitals in New York City. Five hundred volunteer organizers are helping. The union is shooting for higher salaries, job security and legislation to bring hospital workers under the Social Security Act. There's a serious manpower shortage in hospitals owing to the poor wage conditions, the union says.

All locals affiliated to the Purifiers Joint Council were holding important meetings this week, arranging for the election of officers, discussing questions on overtime and taking up decisions made by the union's international executive board at its recent Boston meeting. CIOers, Natters and Finishers already held their sessions. Operators Local 105 meets today at 5:30 P.M. at Webster Hall.

Unionists at Saks and Gimbel's department stores have now formally merged. Their joint local will be known in the future as Local 2, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, CIO. Anna Blawie of Gimbel's is business manager and Eli Halpern of Saks' is business agent.

Steno Danvers, the reception center for servicemen, run by CIO while collar workers at 1333 Broadway, celebrated its first birthday last night. Nearly 3,000 United Nations servicemen and seamen have enjoyed its hospitality. There are no famous stars on the Wednesday and Friday night programs. Steno, typists and office workers, members of Local 18, United Office and Professional Workers, are the housekeepers. Honoring the birthday last night, there was a huge birthday cake, party games and prizes. There was also an exhibit dealing with the United Nations in the war effort.

The American Red Cross can testify to the value of union organization at E. R. Squibb & Co. The shop is organized in Local 138, United Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers. Though there's no union contract yet, the local carries on plenty of war activities. Recently 50 unionists each gave blood to the Red Cross. Stanley Bigelow, victory committee chairman, says 25 blood donors will be sought by the union each week. Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers was formerly part of John L. Lewis' District 50. It broke away because of Lewis' unpatriotic stance.

A consent election of a new kind was held in seven New Jersey plants of the Walter Kidde Corporation recently. The company, which was under contract from 1937 to 1940 and a half ago to 4,300 today, was under contract seven years with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Old-time AFL members among the hundreds of new-comers petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a new election for bargaining agent. The UE agreed. Result: 1,900 for UE and 1,100 for the AFL.

One reason for the UE's good showing was protection it won for workers' earnings when management dropped Sunday work and Sunday double-time. A six-hour bonus was obtained for everybody who went on the swing shift and who was regular and punctual on the job. An incentive scheme under which management shared savings accruing from cutting down waste and spoilage and increasing production also figured.

In charge of the drive were Steve Rubins, president of Local 428, the union at Walter Kidde, and organizers Walter Barry, Peter Besch, Bill Bentley, J. J. Kellner and A. A. Burdick. Burdick was formerly an organizer for Local 1235 in New York.

The Negro Labor Victory Committee would like to see blue ribbons pinned on the members of these unions: Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, which has ordered 900 tickets for the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden; National Maritime Union, which has furnished a battery of speakers in union swans to boost the rally; and Local 1237, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, which has just bought its third batch of tickets.

The New York Joint Board of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, which represents 27,000 AFL bakers, has petitioned President Roosevelt and the State Department to speed the release of thousands of anti-fascists still imprisoned in North African concentration camps. Frank Duto, chairman of the council's administrative board, has urged locals to give financial support to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which aids the anti-fascists.

Charles Kerrigan, regional director of the United Auto Workers, Region 9, has taken over administration of Region 9A, which includes several New Jersey counties and up-state New York. The new territory is that formerly administered by Alexander McGowan, director, who died recently in Murray Hill Hospital at the age of 36.

## 'Going Rates' Will Bar Inequalities

Unions which seek pay raises for their members on the basis of correcting "gross inequities" will have a standard by which to measure them within from one to three months, Theodore W. Kheel, regional director of the War Labor Board, announced yesterday.

The board, which covers most of New York and Northern New Jersey, has the machinery in operation for the establishment of "going rates" for most classifications in the area's major occupations in accordance with the "hold-the-line" order.

"Going rates," which will in future serve as a ceiling for increases to correct gross inequities, will be determined by the figures most prevalent in the particular classification and industry, Mr. Kheel indicated.

"The vast majority of existing rates will be included within these 'going wage brackets,' that is the spread of wage brackets will include the bulk of wage rates actually paid, with the exceptionally high and low rates omitted," he said. "Rates within the brackets will be considered as stabilized."

This is taken to mean that if, for example, some tool and dye makers make 95 cents an hour, most make \$1.10 an hour and some make \$1.25 an hour, the low and high figures would be dropped off and the going rate established somewhere near the \$1.25 figure.

Increases to correct inequities would be possible only for those stragglers whose wage scales have lagged behind current rates in the area and most of these would go to small companies which only recently began to receive war contracts.

## WarOscarette



Women's contribution to the industrial war effort is honored by Anita Wescher who made this statue, modeled from a war worker, for the War Production Training Committee of the American Theatre Wing.

## OPA Warns on Expired Blue, Red Stamps

Expired red or blue Point Market stamps can breed black marketeers and housewives who have not used up those stamps should view with suspicion any attempts to solicit their surrender, the Office of Price Administration stated today.

"If for one reason or another you find yourself with unused red or blue point stamps at the end of the month destroy them yourself," OPA said.

"These stamps represent your personal share of the national food supply. If you have not used up your share in any month, make sure that it stays in legitimate channels and is not diverted into the black market."

Officials explained that while red and blue stamps issued for any one month expire at the end of the month so far as retail buying is concerned, they continue to be valid for purchases and sales in trade channels for some time afterward. This is obviously necessary to enable stockholders to make use of stamps collected in the final few days of the month.

Reports received by OPA in increasing numbers indicate that many storekeepers have been solicited to surrender of expired stamps from their customers on various pretexts. In other cases, customers have been voluntarily surrendering these stamps as a friendly gesture.

"Every ration stamp that is handed to a storekeeper without receiving the legal amount of rationed food in exchange is a potential contribution to the Black Market," OPA emphasized. "An expired stamp is 'dead' to the housewife, but it is very much 'alive' in trade channels and is the object of considerable interest in the Black Market."

"Foods bought at wholesale with these stamps can be sold without points and, since one illegal transaction begets another, probably will move at illegally high prices. This is the Black Market—the enemy of every patriotic American. Refuse to give up unused stamps to anyone. Report attempts to collect them on any pretext. Protect your country's food supply. Destroy all unused stamp yourself."

## Edsel Ford Dies Suddenly

DETROIT, May 26 (UP).—Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor Co., and only son of the firm's founder, Henry Ford, died early today at his home. He was 49.

With him when he died were his wife, Eleanor, his father and mother, and one of three sons, Benson Ford, now a member of an Army administration officers school.

wage bracket, Mr. Kheel said. As the information for a particular industry and area is secured, brackets will be set up and decisions rendered.

As forecast in yesterday's Daily Worker, metal trades and white collar fields will be first to get the new going rates as beginnings had already been made in both cases in the accumulation of figures. Mr. Kheel said the two together account for 75 per cent of cases before the regional board.

About 250 cases a week, or half those that come in, deal with raises sought on other bases than correction of inequities, he explained. These include: increases within the "Little Steel formula," authorizing a 15 per cent cost of living increase; adjustment up to 50 cents an hour; incentive plans, adjustments in working conditions which affect pay—like vacations, night shift bonuses, sick leave, holiday pay, etc., and individual adjustments, such as merit and promotional increases.

## Front Service Local Puts 8 Questions to Council

Eight questions, all extremely embarrassing to the Well-Hutcheon appeasement group in the AFL executive council were put in a letter addressed to William Green by Front Service Employees, Local 144, of New York.

"We feel that you cannot support President Roosevelt and John L. Lewis at the same time," declared the officers of Local 144, drawing their own conclusion.

The letter, in full, follows:

Dear Sir and Brother: We, the officers of Local 144 of the Building Service Employees International Union, are shocked by the press report that the Executive Council is prepared to accept John L. Lewis into the American Federation of Labor.

Coming as it does at a time when Lewis is actively fighting against the policies of President Roosevelt, when he refuses to lift a finger to support the war effort, when he associates himself with open appeasers, anti-labor and other shady elements, and, finally, at this very moment when Lewis is defying President Roosevelt and the War Labor Board by violating labor's no-strike pledge, it is wise for the Executive Council to give tacit approval to such policies by opening the door to John L. Lewis?

Millions of rank and file members will be asking you and the rest of the Executive Council the following questions:

1. Why is Lewis at this particular moment raising the question of readmission? Is it because he is beginning to feel the pinch of total isolation and repudiation by the overwhelming majority of organized labor?

2. Is the Executive Council prepared to stand on Lewis' side of the fight and not on the side of President Roosevelt?

3. Lewis has repudiated labor's no-strike pledge to the government, which you have once again vigorously reaffirmed. Is Lewis ready to accept this no-strike policy?

4. On many occasions you, Mr. Green, stated that Lewis was the chief obstacle in preventing labor's unity. In accepting Lewis will not the wall between the AFL and the CIO grow higher at a time when labor unity is needed most?

We would appreciate a speedy reply.

FRANKLYN COYNE,  
President,  
WILLIAM PEASE,  
Vice-President,  
JOHN GOODMAN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## British Labor Thanks CIO for \$500,000 Gift

The times and dollars which CIO members have given, through their National CIO War Relief Committee, to the British workers and their trade unions have offered "new hope to the despairing" and "brought smiles to the faces of the homeless," according to one of England's outstanding union leaders.

George Tomlinson, president of the British Workers Union and an associate of Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, in a letter to Monroe Sweetland, director of the CIO War Relief Committee, thanked the CIO for having made possible gifts of more than \$500,000 for special labor projects in Britain.

"It would be impossible," said Tomlinson, "for me to express in a letter all the thanks due to you for your cooperation; or attempt to tell the thousand and one ways in which you have enabled the burdens of war to be borne by our people. Sufficient for me to say that the smiles upon the faces of the homeless, for whom your generosity has enabled us to provide homes; the hope you have given to the despairing; the light you have brought to those who sat in darkness because the tragedies of war had engulfed them; the brightness of companionship in the clubs founded by your contributions; all these, I am sure, known to us with people will bind them to us with bonds of love and comradeship."

American labor's \$500,000 gift will enable the British Trades Union Congress, working with other groups, to establish hospitals, rest homes, weekend camps and mobile relief units for 10,000 British mobile workers in 1943 alone.

Best homes for war workers throughout England, Wales and Scotland are the most crying need, the CIO was told. Thousands of British war workers are exhausted and worn out after nearly four years of labor under nerve-shattering conditions of war. "In the rest-break homes they are given a brief respite from their exacting duties and are enabled to return to their jobs refreshed and invigorated."

A few of the projects to which American labor's \$500,000 will be dedicated include:

- A rest-home for blitzed railway workers and their families, estimated cost, \$75,000.
- A convalescent home for recuperating steel workers, estimated cost, \$100,000.
- Rest stations for night-time truckers. They drive huge five-ton trucks all night through the black-out. Accidents are frequent. Roadside rest stands where hot tea and sandwiches will be served to these night drivers will be equipped at a cost of \$75,000.
- Weekend outdoor camps for workers to spend their weekends under canvas and live in the open. Cost, \$10,000.
- A home for merchant seamen. Cost, \$50,000.
- Hotels for women war workers; cost, \$25,000.

British Labor's \$500,000 gift will enable the British Trades Union Congress, working with other groups, to establish hospitals, rest homes, weekend camps and mobile relief units for 10,000 British mobile workers in 1943 alone.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Brooklyn Non-Partisan Conference on Legislation in Wartime, of which Reverend Melish is chairman.

Representatives of over 500 Brooklyn and citywide organizations have been invited to attend the meeting. It is planned to take steps to launch a countywide campaign in support of the OPA and its enforcement measures.

## Coast Dockers, Teamsters in Unity Contract

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, May 26.—A significant step towards wartime harmony between the AFL and the CIO has been made in Los Angeles involving Local 988 of the AFL Teamsters Union and Local 26 of the CIO Warehousemen. These unions, which in times past have frequently been ranged against each other in sharp jurisdictional clashes, have signed a pact pledging to refrain from "raiding" or jurisdictional disputes.

As a result of this pact, the two unions have withdrawn National Action Relations Board cases against each other. The cases involved rival claims at Thrifty Drug and the Pioneer-Plinkote plants.

Evidently this latest expression of unity sentiment within the ranks of labor is to the distaste of certain union-hating and disruptive circles. The Los Angeles Times, in an obviously inspired article, tries to incite other AFL unions and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers to make claims to jurisdiction in the two plants involved.

However, the no-raiding agreement, worked out under the leadership of George Mock, president of Teamsters Local 988, and Charles Pfeiffer, secretary of the Warehousemen, has been welcomed within labor circles as an example of sound and constructive tactics calculated to advance both the war effort and the interests of unionism.

## Lewis Backs Down, Meets With Operators

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UP).—John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, today retreated from his determined stand against War Labor Board participation in the coal wage controversy, and attended a WLB-sponsored negotiating meeting with the bituminous operators.

Meeting at the direction of the WLB, the negotiators held two brief sessions, and resumed each time at the request of the operators who appeared to have not yet decided a solid front on the issue of portal-to-portal pay.

With the next scheduled conference set for tomorrow morning, the miners tonight were confident of achieving substantial concessions in lieu of their rejected demand for a \$2-a-day increase in basic wages.

The WLB, in denying the \$2 demand, granted several minor UMW requests and left open to collective bargaining the questions of portal-to-portal pay—compensation for travel time in the mines—and the six-day work week.

The WLB gave the negotiators 15 days to iron out differences and report back. On May 31, however, the miners' strike will expire. Lewis has given no hint whether he will extend it further to permit uninterrupted negotiations and avert a work stoppage. But most labor officials expect him to agree to another extension.

## Mills Speaks for War Aid Tonight

Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York CIO Council will speak on "Labor's United Drive for War Aid," before a membership meeting of Local 140, United Furniture Workers, CIO, 8:30 tonight at Irving Plaza.

Local 45-B, UFW, of which Clara Michelson is manager, was presented an award yesterday for 100 per cent participation in the shop, S&S Drapery, in the one day's pay for the war chest.

## Set Precedent on Incentive Pay Here

The Regional War Labor Board in a precedent-setting decision yesterday approved an incentive plan, increasing wages, and opened the door wide for pay raises based on schemes linking higher earnings to higher production.

While the principle of incentive pay as a means of stepping up wages and aiding the war effort has been established for months and was formally given recognition in President Roosevelt's April 8 "hold-the-line" order, the regional board's approval of an application made jointly by the Shuron Optical Co. of Geneva, N. Y., and AFL Federal Local 20896 is the first official application of that principle.

Such plans may come before the board for approval, but yesterday's action promises that where there is evidence that production will rise, unit cost of production will not be lifted and equitable return to employees for increased output is assured, approval will be automatic.

Shuron already had an incentive system operating in its machine shop. The board order now authorizes its extension to 130 workers in lens surfacing departments. Under the new plan's perspective, workers will gain 10 per cent or 6.7 cents an hour in their pay envelopes; production will rise about 17 per cent, breakage will be cut approximately 20 per cent and quality is expected to rise about 20 per cent, according to the regional board. A reduction in labor turnover, now estimated at 188 per cent, is also predicted.

Present hourly rates will remain guaranteed. Gains resulting from incentives will be added on.

Commenting on the order, Theodore W. Kheel, regional WLB director, said:

"We have approved this application as a true and scientific production incentive plan which will give the employees additional compensation if production increases. The unit cost of production will not be increased as a result of the additional compensation and may, in fact, be decreased."

"This is a type of adjustment, which, although it results in a greater take home for employees, is nevertheless in keeping with the purposes of the Wage Stabilization Program."

Approval was granted, the board says "since the evidence submitted indicates that this plan will not increase unit labor costs. In the event that unit labor costs should rise above present levels, as determined by periodic reviews, the company and union are directed to submit immediately to the RWLB the new facts in connection therewith for its further consideration and disposition."

Frank Duto, president of Bakers Local 1 and chairman of the Administrative Board of the Bakers Joint Council, in a motion calling for endorsement of the committee's efforts, urged all affiliated locals to give their moral and financial support to the committee's work.

David Geffer, manager of Local 483 of the Candy Makers, was chairman of the Joint Board meeting.

## Epstein, Jewish Leader, Dies

Abraham Epstein, outstanding anti-fascist fighter for the rights of the Jewish people and a member of the Communist Party since 1921 died yesterday afternoon at the New York Hospital after a long and serious illness.

He will be mourned by thousands who knew him well through his long record of distinguished activity in the socialist and Communist movements.

He was born 69 years ago in Vilna. As a youth he was active in progressive Jewish circles. In the 1890's he left Vilna and became a pocketbook maker in London. There he took part in the British labor movement. A few years later he came to America and was active in all forms of the socialist movement in this country. He was one of the founders of the Workmen's Circle.

Epstein was a fiery champion of the socialist ideal of the Jewish people, an ardent fighter against all forms of fascism. He was an active worker up to his last day.

## Today's Recipes

**BOK FON**  
(Boiled Rice)  
Wash thoroughly in 5 or 6 waters, rubbing between the hands, and place in a 3 qt. saucepot with a tight fitting cover: 1 cup rice.

Add: 1½ cups cold water.  
Place over a moderate flame and bring to a vigorous boil. This should take about 8-10 minutes. When steam and foam begin to escape, turn flame down lower or place kettle on an asbestos pad or metal dish, and cook the rice until it is tender—about 30 minutes. All the water should be absorbed and the rice should be fluffy and white with each grain separate. Turn flame down very low. Allow the rice to stand over the burner, or in a warm place, until you are ready to serve.

**TIPS**  
When you wash grapefruit to look dressed up, place a little green mint 'jelly' in the hole left by the core.  
Don't cool vegetables in aluminum or metal saucepans. Unless the dish is earthenware, the metal is apt to affect the delicate flavor of the vegetable.

**BREAD CRUMB COOKIES**  
Beat two eggs until thick and lemon-colored. Add one teaspoon almond extract. Gradually add ½ cup granulated sugar, beating well after each addition. Fold in two cups day-old enriched bread crumbs combined with one cup of chopped nuts and ¼ teaspoon salt. Drop by rounded tablespoons, two inches apart on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven 15 minutes. Makes 2½ dozen.

**3—Do you bring your hunch to the office?** Sandwiches filled with peanut butter, jelly, vegetable salad, cream cheese, grated carrot with applesauce, etc., are delicious and healthy. Save your hunch money for stamps.

**4—Do you pay five cents for The Worker instead of 25 cents for a newspaper?** The Worker will give you all the important news correctly and you'll be able to save 20 cents more for your stamps.

**5—Do you give all your clothes to the cleaners?** Check your garments for washability and wash in mild suds. They'll smell delightfully clean.

**6—Do you starch your window curtains?** Buy soft fabrics rather than crisp ones and when you wash them, hang them damp. Pull them into shape and you'll save the time and trouble of ironing.

**7—Do you have metal tips put on the heels and toes of your shoes to save leathery?**

## Your Money's Worth

## Mom Is a Good Scrapper

Mom's declared war and she's now working out her campaign of action. Declared war on what? Why war on waste, of course, so that we'll be able to use the money saved for War Savings Bonds and Bonds.

Yes, Mom, if Mom should see signs of waste anywhere she goes, she'll tell 'em the following: Madame, do you know whenever you waste something or buy something you don't need, you're helping Hitler? Wasters and spend-thrifts are bastards and you as a good American, can't afford to be one.

"Check with the following and see how good a soldier you are in our War on Waste:

- 1—Do you wear shorts, slacks or hardy cottons around the house? Save your good clothes, they're precious!
- 2—Do you keep your clothes in repair? Remember "a stitch in time saves nine." Clothes systematically mended, brushed, pressed, cleaned, aired are crushed automatically long lived.

3—Do you give all your clothes to the cleaners? Check your garments for washability and wash in mild suds. They'll smell delightfully clean.

4—Do you starch your window curtains? Buy soft fabrics rather than crisp ones and when you wash them, hang them damp. Pull them into shape and you'll save the time and trouble of ironing.

5—Do you have metal tips put on the heels and toes of your shoes to save leathery?

6—Do you shop for kitchen staples once a week at the public market?

9—Do you cook casserole dishes? It's a grand dish for left-overs or to stretch meat.

10—Do you wear a simple hair do? Learn to wash and set your hair yourself and save on hair-dressing bills (am I trespassing Diana Joy?).

11—Do you salvage scrap and strain waste fats into cans? Mom's average is 100 per cent—what's yours?

**BREAD CRUMB COOKIES**  
Beat two eggs until thick and lemon-colored. Add one teaspoon almond extract. Gradually add ½ cup granulated sugar, beating well after each addition. Fold in two cups day-old enriched bread crumbs combined with one cup of chopped nuts and ¼ teaspoon salt. Drop by rounded tablespoons, two inches apart on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven 15 minutes. Makes 2½ dozen.



# Pirates Tan Dodgers In 17 to 4 Slugfest

Macon and Webber Routed — Vince DiMaggio Knocks Two Home Runs — Fitzsimmons Pitches Good Relief

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
PITTSBURGH, May 26.—If Leo Durocher has a nightmare tonight, he can blame it on Max Macon and Les Webber. These two Dodger pitchers, usually reliable, conspired to give the Pittsburgh Pirates 15 runs in three innings, with fat Freddie Fitzsimmons tossing in two more later, for a 17-4 tanning. It was an unexpectedly bad opening for the Brooklynites' western trip.

Vince DiMaggio was the chief villain in Leo's wild dream. He carved out two home runs, one in a 5-run second inning with one on base; and a second in the 8-run third, with the sacks crammed.

Bases on balls poured out of Macon's and Webber's arms like beans in an Army kitchen. Hits rattled off Pirate bats like block-busters over the Ruhr. Son, from this vantage point, on this sweet May Day, the Dodgers looked like chumps. The sole ray of light came from the adequate relief work of Fitzsimmons, who undertook to stem the Pirate onrush in the fourth, and who lasted until the end of the weird, weary game.

Macon was tapped for a run in the first when Jack Russell singled, went to second on Elliott's walk and scored on Barrett's single. The lean Dodger left-hander distinguished quickly in the second, however. Al Lopez started it with a walk, and then rode home on the first of Vince DiMaggio's homers, a 400-foot wallop to left. Wally Hebert continued the bombing with a single, went to third when Geary repeated, and came home on Russell's second hit of the day, made off Les Webber, who had supplanted Macon in the box.

Webber was wild, passing Elliott, Barrett and Fletcher to force in two runs.

The Dodgers managed to come back a bit in their third, when Arkie Vaughan smashed a hit off Hebert's glove. Medwick and Camilli walked, filling the bases, whereupon reliable Billy Herman knocked another of his specialty doubles to score Arkie and Joe.

Then came the deluge. Casarott single, was sacrificed to second by Hebert, and took third on Geary's infield out. Two were gone, and things looked as fair as possible to the Dodgers, who were then only four runs behind. But again Webber lost control, passing Russell, Elliott, Barrett and Fletcher to force in two runs. Another came in on a single by Lopez. The bases were full of Pirates as Vince DiMaggio unleashed another homer.

Up came Casarott for the second time, to plant a double to left. He scored on Hebert's single. Geary hit a long double to tally the pitcher. Two more bases on ball to Russell and Elliott again

## Frustrated Yanks Wonder If They'll Play Ball Again

For some thirty-five young and aging men who usually romp around a greensward every summer afternoon wearing uniforms designed in 1883, the world has become a sad and somber place. They are the New York Yankees, who want to play ball, but never can.

Yesterday, Joseph Vincent McCarthy, Arthur Fletcher, Earl Combs and such famed athletes as Charlie Keller, Joe Gordon and Bill Dickey, sat around wondering what the heck, for the scheduled game between the Yankees and the Tigers was postponed.

In two weeks and three days, the Yankees have played just five ball games. They wandered around the middle west under a cloud, and the cloud followed them to New York.

Atley Donald will try to pitch this afternoon for the Yankees, and Hal Newhouse, left-hander, will attempt for the fifth time to stop McCarthy's batsmen.

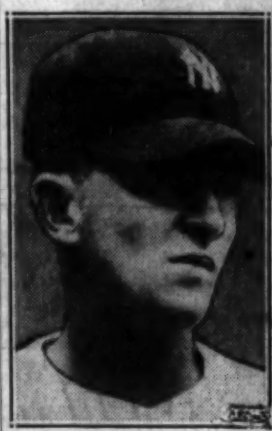
By next week-end it's likely that the Yankees will be happy and busy again. Doubleheaders are scheduled for Sunday and Monday—the latter a Memorial Day special. The league-leading Cleveland Indians are here for Sunday's twin-bill. On Monday, it's the White Sox.

The only news item issued by the Yankee office was to the effect that solid citizens of Montclair, N. J. will visit the Stadium on June 1 to honor their fellow-townsmen, Bill Johnson. Bill has won the third base job on the Yankees, and is popular down home. And there you are...

# DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943

## To Try Again



Atley Donald was to have pitched in yesterday's postponed game between the Yankees and the Detroit Tigers. He will try again this afternoon at the Stadium, with left-handed Hal Newhouse as his opponent.

## the Roundup

Chalky Wright easily stopped Billy Pinti in the fourth round of Tuesday night's bout at the Broadway arena. The doughy Chalky looks in fine shape for his Garden bout next week with young Phil Terranova. Terranova beat Mario Morales on Tuesday in a 10-round decision scrap at Hartford.

Congress has been asked to make June 26 National Baseball Day, in honor of Gen. Abner Doubleday, who started the national game in 1839. On that day, admission to ball games would be made only to purchasers of war stamps or bonds.

Signs of the times—Bing Crosby's race track at Del Mar, Cal., is being converted into a feeder plant to an airplane factory, and third baseman Hal Stelling of the Baltimore Orioles has quit to take a job with a Maryland plane plant.

Columbia notes—Lou Little, football coach, is recovering from a throat operation; and Ralph J. Furey, one-time gridiron star for the Blue, has become athletic director in place of Dr. Edward Scott Elliot.

John Lanning, Pirate pitcher, has been reclassified from 3-A to 1-A by his Asheville, N. C. draft board.

Henry Armstrong will go to Greenwood Lake, N. Y., to train for his June 11 bout with Sammy Angott. The contract between the two former lightweight champions gives Henry 37 1/2 per cent and Sammy 27 1/2 per cent, but Angott also will receive a guarantee of \$20,000.

## Rusie, Johnson, Radbourne-- Who Threw the Fastest Ball?

By Fred Farrell

Who was the fastest baseball pitcher? The other day Ted McGrew, the buxom scout of the Brooklyn Dodgers, was holding forth on the subject. He cast a vote for old Amos Rusie, who pitched the New York Giants of John Montgomery Ward to a world's championship over the Baltimore Orioles in 1894.

"Why, a team which got three hits off Rusie in a single game considered itself lucky," said McGrew. "He pitched and won 18 games in 20 days. Back in the '80s, a team had just two pitchers, and Rusie was both of them."

It's everyone to his own early memories, and McGrew is no exception. Amos Rusie was the hero of the Mauve Decade in New York—he conquered Giant's foes with a blazing speed. Another ancient pitching titan was Charlie Radbourne, familiarly known as "Old Hoss." Just to look at Radbourne's record makes you dizzy.

For instance—in 1894 he pitched in 74 games, won 50 and lost 12—all without a sore arm. The preceding year, he didn't do so well—just pitched in 76 games, and won only 49 of them.

"Hoss" Radbourne hurled for the Providence Grays in those days, and they tell me that he won 15 straight that famous season of '94, striking out no less than 432 men. His earned run average was 1.09 per game, which gives you an idea of an arm which must have resembled a catapult.

At the end of that season, Radbourne pitched in the world series between the Grays and the St. Louis Browns of the Union Association. All he did was to pitch and win three games—giving three runs, none of them earned.

Radbourne was not a big fellow. His height was 5 feet 9 inches, and he weighed a mere 168 pounds. He had no special advantages, nor three strikes were out in 1894, just as they are today.

Radbourne's career was fairly short, 14 years in all, 11 of which were spent in the big leagues. Compared to this span, Walter Johnson's cannon ball delivery of the early decades of this century, was a real iron man. The Big Train, as he is known, spent 21 years in the big time, all with Washington.

Johnson had only a dinky curve ball, but his speed reared past the plate so swiftly that few batters could see the ball. Indeed, old ball players say that Walter won games because bats-

## Army May Relax Ban on Athletics In Universities

WASHINGTON, May 26.—

Army authorities may relent in their opposition to campus athletics for soldiers who are taking specialized training in the nation's universities. It was learned here today, Three Congressmen, Rep. Weiss (D-Pa.), Dilweg, (D-Wis.), and Monroney (D-Okla.) met with Brig. Gen. Millard G. White, assistant chief of staff, members of the Special Service Division in an effort to obtain a reversal of Secretary of War Simpson's recent ruling barring sports for Army students.

Monroney emphasized the need of leadership after the war, and the increasing evidence from battle fronts that men who have had competitive athletic training are natural leaders.

High school athletics and recreation for the war worker in either spectator or competitive sports also were discussed.

"The outlook is very good for high school teams," Weiss said. "The War Dept. realizes that many of the high school football players will step right out of shoulder pads and helmets into an Army uniform, and they want him to be ready."

To satisfy himself as to the desires of the war worker, Weiss recently conducted an investigation, personally interviewing 2,000, and 90 per cent of them want to either play some game or be in a position to attend baseball or football or something of the kind," he said.

"There is no doubt about the boys over there wanting us to keep the games going here so that things won't be changed when they get back," Weiss said. "Isn't that what we're fighting for?"

## Today's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York at Chicago

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (night)

Philadelphia at Cincinnati

Boston at St. Louis

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit at New York

Cleveland at Boston

St. Louis at Washington (night)

Chicago at Philadelphia (night)

## Underground Council Historic--Grenier

(Continued from Page 1)

say "we have not yet swallowed the Berlin affair nor the Peyronnet affair. The French people will never permit the Vichy men to be kept on," Grenier revealed.

"Does anyone believe that organizations embracing millions of members, like the Socialist or Communist Parties, the CGT, or the Christian trade unions, would follow the Fighting French if it were an instrument of the ambition of one man?" he asked, replying to criticisms often heard of deGaulle's French National Committee.

"There are two policies evident—those who wish to continue to treat the popular masses as inferior and whitewash the old Vichy men, and the others who want the participation of the popular masses in the liberation work. No definite choice has been made yet in Algeria."

"Pucheu [a North African police official] has not yet been brought before a court. Esteva [former governor of Tunisia] has not yet been condemned to death. Not a single officer of the War Council in Casablanca, who ordered the deGaulle's executed, has been brought before a court."

"It is necessary to choose between the new France, which will be a social and advanced democracy, and the France of Peyronnet, Nogues, Chautemps, and Flaminio."

Dwelling on the forcible conscription of Frenchmen for work in Germany, Grenier stated that according to official data of the Vichy authorities, from 50 to 60 per cent of the workers have escaped deportation to Germany.

Grenier further spoke of the activities of the armed patriots. The latter are divided into France-Tireurs, who are engaged in normal occupation and carry out acts of diversion in their leisure hours; and the guerrillas who live underground and represent a kind of permanent France-Tireurs. The guerrillas are mainly engaged in major operations.

WIDE GUERRILLA WARFARE "These patriots are headed by a national military committee represented throughout the country by district committees. The latter have military instructors, sometimes officers or non-coms of various political outlook, who are in charge of the technical training. The district committees publish instructive pamphlets on the practice of sabotage, and the illegal papers report these operations."

"During the past four months the patriots have attacked the most vulnerable bottleneck of the Germans—transport. They have smashed 180 locomotives, damaged 110 more wrecked or damaged 2,900 cars. In 17 cases communications were interrupted for more than 48 hours; in 21 cases for more than 24 hours; in 75 cases for more than 12 hours. This occurred on nationally important railways."

"There were two sensational exploits when the guerrillas attacked two German westbound trains. During the first attack the patriots suffered losses. In the second attack they lost seven men."

Grenier further stressed that these acts of sabotage have produced greater results than air bombs could have done.

"Among the French patriots there are almost legendary figures such as the 26-year-old miner Charles De Barge in Pas de Calais, who formed his own guerrilla group in the mines and took them out on a road on a dark night."

"They got their first arms from German soldiers whom they killed with their bare hands. After that they conducted no less than 50

## From the PRESS BOX

By C. E. Dexter

That controversy, Pro vs. Con, with Pro in favor of racing information in the Daily Worker, and Con against, still rages.

In this corner, brother Francis X. O'Malley says Nay: One William B. Berg in your issue of May 26 asks, "Does horse-racing exist?" The answer is, "Of course, so does opium-smoking." He asks, "Do people attend?" The answer is, "Sure they do." He asks, "Do they derive pleasure or relaxation from the spectacle?" The answer is, "Nuts! Mr. Berg, and if you think they take a good look at the deaf mules of the suckers tearing up their mutual-interest after each race." He then goes on to say it is beside the point to apply the test of whether or not spectators bet money on the results of the race-track.

Now the operators of the race-tracks, unfortunately, do not take the same detached view about the matter that Mr. Berg does. These high-minded, public-spirited citizens, in their worthy endeavors to supply Mr. Berg with "pleasure and relaxation" never overlook an opportunity to clip Mr. Berg and the thousands of other suckers for every nickel (even every penny) that they can gouge out of them, from the moment they soak them the three times too much admission fee until they grab the "breakage" on the final race of the day. That all this is done legally, and with a license from the state means no more to me than the fact that the King of Siam used to have the monopoly and exclusive right to sell opium to the subjects of his kingdom.

As for the "supreme thrill at the sight of two evenly matched horses pounding down the run for home"—Mr. Berg must have been reading an old copy of "Black Beauty" recently. It sounds pretty corny, when any horse-player will honestly admit that the only "supreme thrill" comes from seeing the "dog" he has his dough on leading by 34 lengths all the way.

Just to add strength to my argument that horse-racing is (under present conditions) nothing more than a gambling racket, and that the average sucker at the track knows no more about the "sport of kings" than Mr. Berg does about Sanskrit. I will lay a little 6-2 and even that five per cent of any given number of spectators at a race-track couldn't tell him the difference between the withers and the fetlock of a horse.

As for the political aspects of the situation in regard to the Communist Party and its role as the vanguard of the working class. The working class (in the vernacular of the race-track) is being taken over the hurdles for their hard-earned dough at the track. Mr. Berg not only asks us to condemn this, but to encourage it by publishing racing information and race results. To justify his stand he brings in the London Daily Worker, but refrains from mentioning that there is no pari-mutuel betting on English race-tracks.

If people could not bet on the races, 96 per cent of the present race-goers wouldn't go near a race-track, and the same percentage of over-stuffed race-track operators would either have to go to work, or find another racket.

In the pro corner sits brother Will F. Kornblum, brother Kornblum votes Yes!

I was surprised to read in bold type that "The Daily Worker Does Not Print All the News." I think that's a poor policy unless the Daily Worker chooses to be a sectarian newspaper. The American people are quite excited about horse racing these days. So are the British people. So are the Russian people.

The reason is plain. Sports are healthy relaxation in wartime. But many sports must be discontinued because of the drain on young manpower for war duty. Horses are not eligible for draft, and jockeys are few in number in comparison to the number of baseball or football players.

Perhaps gambling on the races is an evil practice. But, by the admission of Nat Low, small stake gambling on fights and ball games is all right. Therefore, small stake gambling on horse races is all right.

I recent, to the statement that workers are so weak-minded that they will indulge in heavy gambling. The few that do so are not typical. The average worker will not take time off to call up a bookmaker, but I believe THE AVERAGE WORKER WOULD ENJOY GOING TO THE RACES ON HIS DAY OFF. I am in favor of Sunday racing near war plants, just as I am in favor of Sunday baseball.

Finally, the Daily Worker must be a mass newspaper if it is to have a large circulation. It must compete with and attract the workers who absorb Hearst and Patterson poison. A lively, well-written racing column would help, believe you me.

## Dusseldorf Battered, Pound Italian Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

objective" of Tuesday night's raids but no other objectives were listed.

While the bombers were blasting Dusseldorf, fighter planes, one of which was lost, made intruder raids over Holland, Belgium and France to dissipate the German defenses.

The big British and Canadian bombers, at least 75 per cent of which were understood to be four-engined planes, flew into stern resistance by German night fighters. Returning pilots reported, however, that the Nazi ground defenses were ineffective.

SEND RAID ON CITY The S2nd was the S2nd on Dusseldorf, a city of almost a half million on the right bank of the Rhine, 24 miles northwest of Cologne and 50 miles west of Dortmund.

Dusseldorf's Rheinstahl Steel Works is comparable to the great Krupp works at Essen and turns out all types and varieties of guns. The Schless-Defries machine tool factory produces U-boat equipment and magnetic mines.

In the suburbs are the Haniel and Loew works that manufacture U-boat sections and the Lehmann torpedo factory.

400 PLANES SMASH AT GREECE AND SARDINIA BASES ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, May 26 (UP).—More than 400 United States and British planes, clamping an aerial pincers on the Axis from French Africa and the Middle East, pounded 16 target areas stretching 700 miles from Greece to Sardinia yesterday in what was described officially as a "terrific hammering" of southern Europe's crumbling invasion defenses.

The day's heaviest blows were struck by American fliers against the Sicilian port of Messina, important supply point for defenses in Sicily which guard the approaches to the Italian mainland.

An estimated 400 tons of bombs were dropped on Messina in two all-American attacks, one by some 50 Liberators from the 9th Air Force and the other by 30 Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightning fighter bombers, of the 12th Air Force from French Africa.

In all, 18 attacks were made on targets in Greece, Sardinia, Sicily

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By DR. HOWARD SELSAM

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of the

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CAMP BEACON



# CONSTANT READER

Extra! Radek Sipped Tea  
At Moscow Trials—But  
'Mission' Doesn't Show It  
By SENDER GARLIN

THE John Dewey-Suzanne LaFollette soap opera about "Mission to Moscow" continues in the public prints. Prof. Arthur Upham Pope, chairman of the President's Committee on National Morale, had written a masterly exposition on "Mission to Moscow" in which the traits who are attacking the Russian bear were effectively disposed of. Prof. Pope's letter was in refutation of a long and tedious tirade in the New York Times by Dewey and Miss LaFollette.

The latter relied for a while, and then, catching their collective breath, sent off another communication to The Times which was published on Monday.

It appears that Prof. Pope was not sufficiently respectful toward the "findings" of the so-called Commission of Inquiry, a sort of a summer session in experimental anti-Soviet politics held in Mexico following the Moscow Trials. Mr. Dewey and Miss LaFollette say that aspersions against the outfit are nothing but "Communist propaganda." The fact is that this self-elected tribunal, sponsored by the shadiest anti-Soviet elements in the country, put on such a sordid spectacle that Carleton Beals, the liberal author, bolted in disgust and Maurice Halperin, an editor of the Baltimore Sun, wrote a blistering attack upon the proceedings.

Prof. Pope, according to Dewey-LaFollette, committed another sin in discussing this precious "Commission." He referred to the "one-volume" report issued by Dewey and his friends, when the melancholy, historical fact is that the alleged report was issued in two volumes.

To Prof. Pope's assertion that the Dewey report is not documented, the reply is made that "the report bristles with references," and that said references may be studied at the Widener Library of Harvard University.

The truth is there are references and references. What Prof. Pope perhaps had in mind were references by eye-witnesses and competent, objective authorities. The scurrilous writings of Leon Trotsky, organizer of the Fifth Column conspiracy against the Soviet Union which was frustrated by the Moscow Trials, are hardly impressive "references" in attacking the validity of the verdicts.

The Dewey-LaFollette writing team pretends to be terribly cut up over the fact that in the film version of "Mission to Moscow," Tukhachevsky, executed for treason following a military trial, is made to appear at one of the civilian trials. This is nonsense.

"Mission to Moscow" is not a documentary film in the conventional sense of the term. It is not a Burton Holmes travelogue. It is an enacted film made in Hollywood by directors, script writers and actors on the basis of the fundamental truth of Ambassador Davies' thrilling report on his experiences in the Soviet Union.

I should like to take the witness stand in support of the essential veracity of "Mission to Moscow." From the viewpoint of members of the Soviet Union this testimony will, of course, be challenged because my views are favorable to the USSR. Isn't it a delightful fact that sympathy for the Soviet Union is prima facie evidence of "bias" while vicious hatred for that great country immediately qualifies one as an "objective" and "expert" witness?

Not one of the noisy band that is now assailing "Mission to Moscow" witnessed the Trials. Eugene Lyons was "invited" back home to the U. S. by Karl Bickel, then chief of the United Press, in 1933, and hasn't set foot on Soviet soil since—and I wager that he never will. During the Moscow Trials Lyons was acrobating around Hollywood for a screen-writing assignment, and having failed, added the film colony to his growing list of hates.

Louis Fischer was nowhere in sight during the Moscow Trials. He was in and out of Spain and England at the time gathering "impressions" and interviewing notables for books yet unborn and to cover publishers' advances already spent.

Yet these two worthies—among others—have been assailing "Mission to Moscow" for months. Knowing from the contents of Mr. Davies' book that the film would be friendly toward the Soviet Union, they set about mobilizing the journalistic Black Hundreds for a pogrom against it.

As correspondent for this newspaper in the Soviet Union from 1933 to 1939, I attended all three of the Moscow Trials (August, 1936; January, 1937, and March, 1938). It matters little, it seems to me, that Prosecutor Vyshinsky looks somewhat too fierce in the film and does not resemble the urbane, scholarly man that he is; nor that the defendants did not speak from a witness stand, but direct from their seats; nor that the film failed to show Radek sipping tea while testifying. All this, of course, is trivia. The essential fact is that Warner Bros. "Mission to Moscow" is a film that tells the truth about the Soviet Union and its role in world affairs. It will give millions of Americans new, vital insights into the USSR. It will help improve Soviet-American relations. It will help the United Nations defeat Hitler.

Moreover, it lays at rest for all time the mischievous legend that American filmmakers possess the mentality of 14-year-olds. For "Mission to Moscow" is one of the greatest political films ever made and millions of Americans will enjoy it and learn from it.

## Maugham Selections In Fine Taste

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S INTRODUCTION TO MODERN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE—A Selection of the Most Readable Writings of the Last Fifty Years. The New York Library—New York. 50 cents.

I wouldn't swear that this is the greatest collection of English-American prose and poetry but I am tempted to believe it is the most delightful. Somerset Maugham has done a magnificent job choosing here and there for both mood and taste. He makes no distinction between English and American literature; he favors young writers as well as others long dead; and his taste—like yours—runs from enshrined classics to hard-boiled detective stories. Maugham has collected these writings because he wanted "to show that good reading can very well be pleasant reading" and he succeeds admirably.

In a witty and sound introduction Maugham considers that large-scale book distribution of lower priced books in chain-stores, drug-stores and the five-and-tens is of tremendous importance. "It may be," he writes, "that when the toll and trouble of these times are matters of history, this innovation will be looked upon as one of the most important events of our day."

He has chosen the material for this book with an eye to the growing audience, "for the plain people of this country, for the woman who goes into the store to buy a spool of cotton or a cake of soap, for the man who goes in to buy a pound of nails or a pot of paint." . . . But he does not talk down to his readers or choose inferior pieces. For them he has chosen the best.

convinced they are fully able to appreciate it. Each group of stories and poems are provided with a lively short comment and followed with a list of books for wider reading. You'll find a good many of your favorites here from Henry James to Dashiell Hammett and from Yeats and Hardy to Dorothy Parker and Ogden Nash.

Don't suspect the price of only 50 cents. The book has 618 pages and it is attractively published. W. C.

### Rosette Le Noir

Among the prominent Negro actors and actresses who will be featured in Langston Hughes' latest drama "For This We Fight" is lovely Rosette Le Noir. Hughes' drama will be produced June 7, at Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden.

They are not onlookers but participants in the life and death struggle against the Nazi invaders. Above, a group of famous authors at the front. Left to right: Mikhail Sholokhov, Eugene Petrov

## Only One Trend in Soviet Literature---'To the Front'

By Walt Carmon

A couple of months ago Howard Barnes pointed out in the Herald Tribune that the valiant resistance of the Russians to Hitler's attempted blitzkrieg was a subject which was too large for the confines of a theatre. This was his explanation why Soviet plays like Simonov's "The Russian People" and "Counterattack" which Philip and Janet Stevenson revamped from a Soviet play-failed to attract wider audiences in New York. The reality, Barnes thought, featured in every day's headlines, was too big for a playwright to confine behind footlights.

But Barnes found in the epic sweep of the documentary film "Siege of Leningrad," made by 28 Soviet cameramen, "one of the greatest of war dramas on stage or screen."

There is something of this epic sweep also in current Soviet literature. Ilya Ehrenburg's dispatches from the front have this epic quality. You will find it in Feliks's "White Mammoth," recently published, and it is definitely in Vyacheslav's "Last Days of Sevastopol," published by

Knopf, which only last week the Times Book Review considered of front page importance.

In a recent issue of "Znamya" a magazine of Soviet literature and art, L. Timofeyev, noted critic, gives us a broader view of what has happened in the Soviet literary field since the Nazi invasion.

To begin with, Timofeyev points out, before the war, Soviet literature was not particularly interested in war themes. Few war novels were published. The main theme of Soviet literature followed Gorky's humanistic advice. "Gorky said that 'all his life he had considered as real heroes only people who liked to work, whose aim in life consisted in freeing the forces of humanity to create, to beautify our earth, to organize new forms of life worthy of mankind.'"

Creative Labor the Great Story

So the idea of creative labor and the development of the free human being was the subject of most Soviet novels. The building of hydroelectric stations, transforming villages into cities, building a better world to live in was the main concern of Soviet novelists, poets and playwrights.

(killed at Sevastopol), and Alexander Fadeev with a Red Army Commander.

No one had to teach Soviet writers and the difference between their own blossoming culture and the mad philosophy of the Nazis. When Germany attacked in June, 1941, Ilya Ehrenburg proclaimed, "Now there is only one trend in Soviet literature—the trend westward." The trend, which many of our own writers have not grasped yet, was to the front.

About one-fourth of the membership of the Union of Soviet Writers has been at the front. Many of them are buried there. Out of 500 Moscow members about 250, and all of the Belorussian and Rostov writers, are working directly at the front.

Thousands of army newspapers are published with the help of professional writers, while countless contributions from the battlefronts are published in the periodical press.

Most interesting about this literary war production is the variety of it: plays, novels, short stories, lyric poems and magazine and newspaper articles. Among the popular items have been articles by top-notch writers Alexei Tolstoy,

Ilya Ehrenburg, Nikolai Tikhonov, Wanda Wasilewska, Geront Klodze, Orest Isakyan, Ordubady and others.

Of all forms, the short story seems most popular. It should interest American publishers to know that of 1,000 books published in the first Soviet war year, about 400 were collections of short stories.

But all forms of creative work were filled with a burning hatred of a barbarous enemy. A. Surkov published a cycle of poems "I Sing of Hatred" and Sholokhov wrote a story "The School of Hatred." The heroism of Soviet people was glorified in many books of prose and poetry by Ilya Ehrenburg, Konstantin Simonov, Boris Gorbunov, Nikolai Tikhonov, Wanda Wasilewska, Vladimir Grossman and others.

Among the new novels most popular are Gorky's "The People Are Immortal," Pavlenko's "The Russian Story" and Wanda Wasilewska's "The Rainbow." Tvardovsky's poem "Vasil Terkin" is highly praised. In the theatre there was Korneichuk's "The Front," Lermontov's "Invasion" and Simonov's "The Russian People."

The popularity of this new timely creative work can be seen in the response to Wanda Wasilewska's book, "The Rainbow." A first printing of 400,000 copies was bought up so quickly that none could be found in bookshops a few days after.

The particularly good news that Timofeyev points out in his article is that in the case of a good number of Soviet writers, they are turning out much better work now than ever before.

## Pope Reviews 'Mission' in New SRT

A comprehensive article on the film "Mission to Moscow," its value for American-Soviet relations and the significance of the attacks upon it, leads off the June issue of "Soviet Russia Today." The article is by Professor Arthur Upham Pope, world renowned authority on Iranian Art, chairman of the Committee for National Morale and vice-chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The issue also reprints important documents including Stalin's May First Order of the Day, the Soviet Note to the Polish Government in Exile, Vyshinsky's statement on Polish intrigues in the Soviet Union; and a statement on the anti-Soviet activities of Polish General Anders and his staff by Colonel Zygmunt Berling, chief-of-staff of the Fifth Division of the Polish Army, who refused to join the Polish Army in its evacuation into Iran and is now organizing a Polish fighting force in the Soviet Union. The text of the Open Letter on American-Soviet relations which has been signed by over a thousand prominent Americans is also reprinted.

## Cab Calloway Moves Over For NMU at Strand

By David Platt

The National Maritime Union took over the stage of the Strand Theatre for about thirty minutes on Monday afternoon, interrupting Cab Calloway and "Action in the North Atlantic," the thrilling merchant marine movie which has taken New York by storm.

The occasion was a ceremony to honor "A B," a sailor who had survived a torpedo in the North Atlantic and spent four days in a lifeboat. Frederick W. Myers, Vice-President of the National Maritime Union, was master of ceremonies. Myers awarded "A B" a regulation Torpedo Pin, same as the one given all merchant seamen who have been torpedoed, and then got a terrific hand from the audience when he pledged for his union that "no ship will be tied up. Every vessel will sail on schedule. John L. Lewis or any one to the contrary."

The National Maritime Union will not tolerate "any strikes or stoppages at sea," thundered Myers to the enormous delight of the movie crowd. "We want to take this opportunity to lay down a challenge to our enemies abroad or at home. We will not be provoked into any premature action. We have a job to do and a war to win."

### Introduces Real Heroes of the Sea

Myers introduced a number of seamen who had seen action in the North Atlantic, some of them in crutches. Among them was blonde Nick Hoogendam, 17-year-old Dutch seaman who was torpedoed three times and recently spent 83 days adrift on a raft. A tremendous wave of applause greeted Hoogendam as he came to the microphone and told the audience that "we will deliver the goods until Hitler and Axis slavery is ended."

Other speakers included Craig Vincent, Regional Director of the War Shipping Administration. Vincent had nothing but warm praise for the men of the merchant marine. Irene Manning, star of "Yankee Doodle Dandy," presented a scroll to the Women's Auxiliary of the NMU in recognition of their services to the war.

It was a great afternoon for the union, the theatre, the public and the cast. Most of the seamen stayed for the picture and saw themselves and their union honestly portrayed on the screen.

### The Seamen Like Warner's 'Action'

How does the National Maritime Union feel about "Action in the North Atlantic"?

Interviewed by the Daily Worker, M. Hedley Stone, NMU National Treasurer, said:

"If anyone wants to know what is involved in sailing the seas at the present time ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC is the picture to see. It does a remarkable job of portraying the risks and perils of keeping 'em sailing. With the exception of a brief scene between the merchant men and the members of the Navy armed guard, the picture is technically perfect."

Howard McKenzie, Vice-President, NMU, said: "Action in the North Atlantic" is the most authentic sea picture ever to come out of Hollywood. It does a really magnificent job of portraying the dangers involved in keeping 'em sailing and delivering the goods."

Thomas Christensen, director, Pan American Department: "Action in the North Atlantic" shows the role of the trade union seamen in battle as fighters for freedom. It shows that the seamen are aware of the dangers of fascism and are willing to do their part to fight this war by delivering the goods."

### 'Gypsies' at Irving Pl.

To begin the fourth week of the Free French-Polish Russian Film Festival, the Irving Place Theatre will offer the brilliant French dramatization of the famous medieval legend, "The Golem" with Harry Baur, and the Russian film, "Gypsies" which feature genuine songs and dances, today and tomorrow.

## MOTION PICTURES

**SOVIET RUSSIA-FRANCE FOREVER FILM FESTIVAL**

TODAY and TOMORROW

**"GYPSIES"** HARRY BAUR in  
Featuring LALA CHERMAYA  
of the Moscow Gypsy Theatre  
Irving Place 14th St. & Union Sq. 12th St. & Union Sq.

**MISSION TO MOSCOW**  
Featuring JOSEPH E. DAVIES - WARNER BROS.  
Irving Place 14th St. & Union Sq. 12th St. & Union Sq.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**  
Featuring RUSSELL MACMURRAY  
"FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM"  
"I Walked With a Zombie"

**ARROW** 23 E. 14 St., 2d Fl.  
TODAY thru SATURDAY  
Featuring YIP HOLT - BONITA GRANVILLE in  
**"HITLER'S CHILDREN"**  
"ONE DAY IN WAR-RUSSIA, 1943"



Geraldine Kay, of NBC's "Doctors at War" has received two honorary titles from the armed forces.

## Radio News

By ERIC MUNX

The Goldman Band will be a regular feature of the WNYC summer musical festival beginning on Wednesday, June 18. Watch our daily and weekly columns for times for these fine band concerts.

Short Shorts—Congratulations to the "Information Please" boys, Clifton Fadiman, Oscar Levant, Franklin P. Adams and John Kiernan on their fifth anniversary which was celebrated on May 10. The program is still tops in both comedy and quiz excellence. For the first time in the five-year history of the quiz, the show goes on tour and will pack studios all across the country. "Information Please" is going on tour for the sole purpose of selling war bonds. Information Please has already sold over a quarter of a billion, yes, billion dollars worth of sure knockout drops for Adolph Hitler and Co.

We understand that Director, Writer, Producer Norman Corwin has been ill for the past month or so. We certainly hope that he's nothing serious and that Corwin will be back at his desk in the near future.

Emanuel Pollack of Russian morning and evenings, WHOM Saturdays at 11 A. M. and at 3:30 Sundays at 9:15 celebrates his fifth anniversary on May 11. Watch this column for a more detailed story of what Mr. Pollack has done toward cementing relations between our country and the Soviet Union.

### 'The Land Is Mine'

"The Land Is Mine" (RKO) is now playing at the Rivoli Theatre. Charles Laughton, co-starred with Maureen O'Hara as a shy and ineffectual school teacher who becomes involved with the Nazis and eventually finds himself leading a hopeless but gallant revolt against the overlords. Screenplay by Dudley Nichols. Director is Jean Renoir.

### At the Arrow

"Hitler's Children," starring Tim Holt and Bonita Granville is now playing through Saturday at the Arrow Theatre, on 14th St. and 2nd Ave. "One Day of War-Russia, 1943" appears on the same program.

### THE STAGE

"Very near perfection."—Morsehouse, Sun  
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Sat. Today, Sat. & Sun. 2:30 to 2:50

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with MORRIS CARNOVSKY  
Martin Wolfson - Sam Wasserman

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**LIFE WITH FATHER**  
with Harry Baer, Morrie Krimm  
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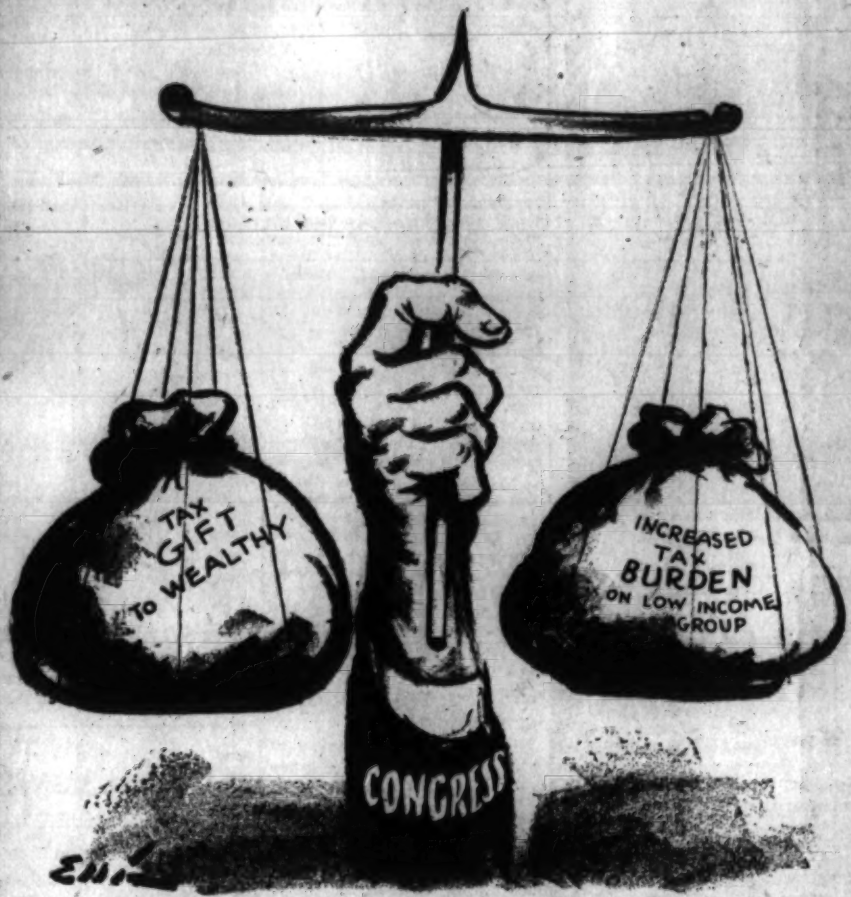
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MATINEES SATURDAY & SUNDAY 2:30  
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**N.Y. Drama Critics' Prize Play**  
**THE PATRIOTS**  
by SIDNEY KINGSLEY  
NATIONAL, 41st St. W. of W. 42nd St. Evg. Sat. Sun. 2:30  
Sat. Today & Sat. 2:30 to 2:50  
AIR-CONDITIONED



## BLOCK THIS STEAL!



## Tax Fraud

IF YOU are a millionaire, this is a great day for you.

But if you are an ordinary American, there is financial trouble ahead for you if the latest Congressional tax grab goes through.

Here's why:

A joint House-Senate tax committee has just voted to cancel 75 per cent of all tax debts over the \$50 level.

A \$40 a week person gets a 75 per cent cancellation equal to about \$100.

A \$20,000 a week person also gets a 75 per cent cancellation of no less than \$640,500.

Thus, in the name of "equality" the millionaire and his employees get the "same" treatment—75 per cent cancellation for each.

In the name of "equality," Uncle Sam's pocket and the war effort are being picked by Congress for the sake of the wealthy.

But this is not all. The Congressmen and Senators who have engineered this steal, are now saying that the 25 per cent tax debt left over from 1942 (on the basis of 75 per cent cancellation) "constitutes a tax increase" for the upper brackets. That is, they have the impudence to argue that if they have to pay even a small part of their 1942 tax debt that this is a "hardship" for them.

They are therefore arguing now that the money which the Government needs for the war and which the rich will escape paying under this new scheme—this additional 16 billion dollars will have to come from the poorer income groups.

It will have to come in new sales taxes, they say.

Thus, they "cancel" a man's \$50 tax debt with one hand, and get ready to rob his pocket of about \$200 through sales taxes with the other hand. If the rich are "forgiven," the poorer classes will have to make up for it.

President Roosevelt warned of this kind of steal last week.

He warned he would VETO a scheme which treated the wage earner "equally" with the millionaire.

FDR's veto must be urged and upheld by an aroused public opinion.

This tax steal goes back to the House and Senate where your pressure must help to defeat it. Uphold FDR's plan of ability-to-pay taxation!

## The Coal Decision

THE WLB coal decision is convincing proof that this tri-partite war body is not the anti-labor agency that John L. Lewis has tried to picture it. The board has shown a desire to give the miners a maximum of benefits within the limits of the President's hold-the-line order.

We say this even though we join with the AFL and CIO representatives on the War Labor Board in the opinion that the board should not have dismissed the possibility of a direct wage increase for the coal miners. Their dissenting opinion on that part of the WLB decision, in effect, was an expression of protest at the slowness of the price roll-back.

There is a positive aspect to the whole picture: the WLB has pointed to possible steps that will prove of lasting value to the miners, and would not melt away with inflation or other developments during or after the war.

The portal-to-portal demand has been put forward for decades each time the miners negotiated, but nothing came out of them. The work guarantee idea with time and one-half for the sixth day is another basic proposal that could go a long way towards the

miners' dream of a minimum work guarantee. Elimination of charges for certain supplies, upon which the decision was definite, is another long-standing grievance. The board also increased the vacation allowance, so that it is more than a "token" amount. Finally, the stress put on improving conditions at company stores is also in the direction of putting some control of this time-worn evil in the mining town.

The board has suggested that it would approve any or all of those steps, provided an attempt is made to agree upon them in negotiations. Sober thought, with Lewis demagoguery eliminated, will convince the miners that this positive approach has the best possibilities for them. The portal-to-portal and guarantee of a six-day week (which Lewis originally opposed) could have certainly been won without resort to a strike.

The miners will recognize in the board's approach the constructive influence of the general labor movement. AFL and CIO unions backed the miners as vigorously as they condemned Lewis.

With the atmosphere cleared considerably, the miners should insist that their president comply with the War Labor Board's decision and show a genuine desire to reach an agreement in the resumed negotiations.

## Mobile Incident

THERE are profound implications in the so-called "race riot" at Mobile, Alabama last Tuesday.

The fact that skilled Negro workers were assigned to work with white workers in an Alabama shipyard is an indication of advances being made in the struggle against discrimination.

The Alabama incident occurred on the same day as passage of the anti-poll tax bill in the House, another great indication of progress in the struggle against the semi-feudal ruling circles of the South.

These circles are fighting desperately to retain their rotten, long-outdated feudal regime. In this fight they come into direct clash with the necessities of the war. Hence they have lined up with other defeatists in the nation.

The clash in the Mobile shipyards was not due to any hostility on the part of the mass of white workers. It was provoked by a handful of these defeatists who, in the words of the union regional director, are out to sabotage the war effort. It is part of the pattern of industrial strife built up by defeatists within the labor movement throughout the nation in an effort to halt the developing offensive against Hitler.

The atmosphere for this clash was created by the bitter struggle of the Dixon-Wilkinson "white supremacy" crowd against the nation's war policy as embodied in the President's Order barring discrimination in war industry.

The atmosphere was created by the last ditch fight of the poll taxers in Congress, desperate as they see signs of disintegration of their regime.

The Administration should be urged to enforce its policies in Mobile and to reconstitute the Fair Employment Practices Committee with full power to enforce its findings. Governor Sparks at Montgomery, Alabama, should be urged to protect the Negro workers in their right to work on all jobs. The poll tax, which gives the "white supremacy" enemies of the war effort their power, must be eliminated.

The Negro Freedom rally at Madison Square Garden on June 7 is a high point in the campaign for these basic war policies, and should receive the support of the entire labor movement.

## Short Cut to Tokio--Via Berlin

By Phil Frankfeld

War, Communist Party, Northwest  
The Battle of Africa is now over and won. The great and crucial Battle of Europe is about to begin. The war can still be won in 1943!

Our brave, gallant American troops, led by General Eisenhower, together with our valiant British ally, have won a brilliant victory—150,000 Axis troops have been annihilated or captured. On the Eastern Front, and now in Africa, the Lindbergh-Hoover myth of Nazi "invincibility" has been smashed. A new hope has been born in the hearts of millions of the conquered peoples of Europe that an invasion will soon take place.

The victory in the Battle of Africa has generated an enthusiasm and determination to get on with the war. The peoples and governments of the United Nations want to bring the war to Nazi Germany. The powerful and effective aerial bombardments are not enough to win the war. They must be implemented by invasion—invasions at many points of Europe. Huge armies of men are waiting us—armies of Frenchmen, Belgians, Dutch, Greeks, Yugoslavs and Norwegians.

In the North Pacific, Yankee soldiers have attacked Attu. The Japanese must and will be driven out of the Aleutians. Dangerous though the Japanese are, the Nazis are our most deadly enemy. By crushing the Nazis through winning the Battle of Europe, we will have destroyed the pillar and foundation of the murderous Axis alliance of bandit nations. The shortest road to Tokyo is via Berlin. To reach Tokyo as some day we surely will, it is imperative that we first cut off the Berlin. This, essentially, is the global strategy worked out by the leaders of the United Nations, President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek. It is correct win-the-war strategy. It should and must be immediately and effectively carried out.

The friends of Hitler in America do not want to see Hitlerism destroyed. Hitler's American allies, the Hearsts, Marins, Dieses and their ilk are making a last desperate effort, as desperate as Hitler's own effort, to avert disaster and defeat at the hands of the United Nations. In conformity with a worked-out plan, each single component part of Hitler's Fifth Column, does his level best to save Hitler by attempting a diversion. Thus:

Hearst shouts: "Invade Japan First. Japan is the main enemy. Hubbard cries: "Attack Siberia First. Russia is the main enemy." McCormick bellows: "Dismember Britain First. England is our main enemy."

Dies squeals: "Smash Roosevelt's New Deal First. Bureaucracy is our chief enemy."

Rickenbacker spouts: "Crucify Labor First. Labor is the main danger. Big incomes and profits must be saved at all costs."

The KKK-American Fascists rave: "Hang the Negroes, Jews and Catholics First."

To these people, Hitler is not the chief enemy of world mankind. Being Hitler-minded in their political thought and action, they favor a negotiated peace with Hitler. They therefore oppose the Second Front in Europe because they know it means speedy victory and the complete annihilation of Hitlerism.

These people who opposed a land, sea, and air invasion of Europe, try to spread defeatism and despair among our people by presenting us with "outlooks" that we have many years of war ahead, years of hardship, suffering and sacrifice. However, for instance, who "predicted" prosperity in 30 to 60 days in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932—today predicts a three to five-year war. Mr. Hubbard tells us that we have six to 10 years war before us—he doubts the Hoover ante. Articles have been written by the same military "ex-

perts" who predicted that the Red Army would be smashed in three weeks to three months—that we have another 30 years of war before we defeat Hitler and Japan.

American labor has the gravest responsibility of all time. The fate and future of the nation rests on its broad shoulders and depends on its mighty brawn. The Battle of Production must be geared to meet the requirements of the Battle of Europe. Our armies and our Allies must be supplied and equipped with all the instruments of modern warfare as well as with food. Production of ships, flying fortresses, tanks, guns, lumber and food must reach new heights—the heights of Victory. Therefore, Labor must clean its own house of traitors, those who preach and try to organize strikes, in order to disorganize and cripple production. "Leaders" who propose to abolish the Wagner Labor Act "for the duration," who propose to abolish labor-management committees and joint shop stewards councils, who craftily urge that the no-strike pledge be rescinded, are playing Hitler's game and doing Hitler's work in the labor movement.

It is in Labor's own interest, as well as the security and safety of our country's independence, that John L. Lewis, Frey, Hutcheson, Wolf and Dubinsky—and their supporters here in the Northwest—that these gentlemen be repudiated and condemned by Labor for betraying Labor and the nation in this moment of great historic crisis. Any labor leader who preaches or practices discrimination against Negro-American workers, likewise is performing an invaluable service for Hitler by dividing the ranks of Labor and the people.

Everything to win this Peoples War of National Liberation! Everything to win a just, lasting, Peoples Peace of security and plenty for the people!

On to Europe! On to Berlin! Let's get going to Tokio!

## Ecuador Labor Strives for Unity Against Gov't Attacks

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 26.—The National Coordinating Committee of Ecuador labor organizations, established at a secret meeting in Quito last month after the National Workers' Congress was violently suppressed by the government, is expected to meet soon to prepare for the holding of a new congress as soon as circumstances permit, says Allied Labor News.

Meanwhile, after two years of efforts to form a united national body, Ecuador labor is still divided into fragmentary groups. Its leaders are in jail, in exile or in hiding. Labor rights, drastically limited since the government of President Arroyo del Rio assumed dictatorial powers during the border dispute with Peru, remain curtailed.

Recent events in Ecuador illustrate the difficulties faced by Latin American labor in mobilizing the people against the Axis and its Fifth Column.

The principal Ecuador labor groups are the Union Sindical del Guayas, the Union Sindical del Pichincha and the STACPOG (Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas, Campesinos and Obreros Rurales del Guayas), corresponding to the main geographic and economic divisions of the country.

At the 1941 CTAL Congress in Mexico City, delegates from these groups signed a Pact of Unity and returned to Ecuador to work for the formation of a national federation.

However, Arroyo del Rio, who once bestowed a government decoration on the head of the Nazi movement in Ecuador, has coupled his support of the United Nations with continued exhibitions of anti-democratic bias.

Anti-Axis demonstrations have been prohibited; students, workers and democratic journalists have been jailed and exiled.

A national labor conference was not possible until Oct. 14, 1942, when

international attention was centered on Ecuador during the visit of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, CTAL president. With Toledano presiding, delegates from the three Ecuador groups voted to call a National Congress for March 1, 1943.

## FALANGIST TENDENCIES

Organizations unaffiliated to the CTAL—the Workers Federation of Guayas, the Longshoremen's Association of Guayaquil (led by anarcho-syndicalists) and the Artistic and Industrial Society of Pichincha—suggested that the Congress refrain from "interference in Ecuador politics," forming international connections or participating in a national anti-fascist movement to aid the democracies. In this position they were in agreement with several small unions having Falangist sympathies.

Also, in opposition to the three bodies affiliated to the CTAL, they favored exclusion of unions of teachers, government employees and farm workers—among the most pro-democratic in the country—from the congress.

The congress was repeatedly postponed. Archbishop De La Torre of Quito ordered all Catholic workers to stay away, classifying the congress as anti-religious and seditious.

Despite all difficulties the congress convened in Quito at the end of March. Of the 200 delegates, an overwhelming majority of 160 voted to join the CTAL and to invite teachers, government workers and farm workers to affiliate. The congress approved a resolution condemning Nazi-fascism and sent messages to labor bodies in Mexico, the U.S., England and the Soviet Union. At this, a minority of 20 delegates appealed to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor to dissolve the congress.

The government struck immediately, and struck hard. When Guillermo Rodriguez, secretary of the

Confederation of Colombian Workers and a CTAL vice president, who had been invited to preside, arrived in Guayaquil and attempted to hire a car to Quito, he was arrested for "fomenting division in the ranks of Ecuador labor."

After being held incommunicado for two days in the carabinieri's guardhouse, he was put aboard a Panagra plane for Colombia.

Juan Jenaro Jaramilla, leader of the Socialist Party, was arrested for "pursuing decidedly Communist aims and sabotaging the Labor Congress." Meetings of the congress were suspended by Quito police. Dr. Lovato and Dr. Paladines were arrested and the remaining delegates were to return home.

On his arrival in Guayaquil, Pedro A. Saad, secretary of the Union Sindical del Guayas and a leader of the unity movement, was seized by political police and taken to the Office of Investigation. When they heard that orders were out for their arrest, V. B. Briones and Francisco Mora Guerrero went into hiding.

Meanwhile, the minority of 20 delegates, augmented by 70 others hastily recruited from people expelled from various unions, held a rump session under police protection.

Leopoldo Chavez, Minister of Social Affairs and Labor, in the U.S. at the invitation of the Committee for the Coordination of Inter-American Affairs, endorsed the rump congress in an interview published in the Ecuador press. The delegates voted to demand government intervention to secure the compulsory organization of all manual workers into unions. A constitution containing non-political and anti-international pledges was approved. After a sharp controversy among the most ambitious delegates, marked by the angry departure of delegates from the Guayaquil Longshoremen's Association, Juan Montenegro, delegate from the Artists' Union, was elected president.

## The Food Conference

SEVERAL post-war plans for international cooperation in the production and distribution of food on a world scale have been introduced at the international food conference at Hot Springs. At some future time we shall discuss these proposals.

Two central questions, however, have to be faced immediately.

First, we've got to win the war. In an editorial on May 20 we said that food for victory must come before food for the post-war period. That position has now broken through the official line of the conference, which is to limit discussion only to the post-war set-up. The Soviet delegation has made it clear that the food problem is an immediate, pressing war question.

Obviously, the nature of the solution of post-war food questions will depend in the first place on who wins the war. To try to discuss only post-war food problems at a time when food is desperately needed by our fighting allies for winning the war is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance.

Second, the solution of both war and post-war food problems depends on the amount of food produced and on hand. This highlights the failure of our own nation to convert agriculture to a wartime basis. It demonstrates dramatically the connection between the activities of the so-called "Farm Bloc," which have held up conversion, and those of the defeatists.

It has been disclosed that we have not fully met our food commitments to the Soviet Union. But when Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius recently tried to stimulate conversion through the use of subsidies of essential foods, he was stopped by the "Farm Bloc" in the House of Representatives.

It seems to us then, that the central job facing us on the food front is to crush the obstructionism of the "Farm Bloc" crowd to agricultural conversion, and to focus attention on the distribution of food resources where they are needed for victory.

These have distinct priority over discussions of post-war food plans.

## 'Daily' Council News

THE DAILY WORKER IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY  
By William Lawrence

"It (The Communist Party) actively mobilizes the workers for complete support to the war effort. It helps to work out democratic solutions for the problems of the war. It offers its cooperation to all sincere supporters of the war to victory. It works for the extension of American national unity and of the United Nations, for the orderly solution of post-war problems. The Communist Party is entirely and without reservations a party of national unity for victory." (Earl Browder, in an address in Detroit, printed in the Jan. 3 issue of the Daily Worker.)

The above words of Earl Browder can be applied with regard to the function performed by the Daily Worker. It is necessary at this stage of development to repeat the role played by the Daily Worker in its leadership on such vital questions as the second front, the battle for production, wage control, wage stabilization, for the rights of the Negro people, unmasking the un-American activities of John L. Lewis, etc. Can we conceive of this present stage in American history without the Daily Worker?

One can almost hear the cry: stop agitating—we know all about that. Yet, ugly facts stare us in the face. The bitter reality is—that the circulation of this powerful weapon does not grow. How then can we explain its lack of growth? Shall we succumb to the arguments of some, that the reason lies with the product? Hardly! Certainly there is room for improvement. But even those who try with such ideas do not advance them as decisive reasons. Much as it may hurt, much as we may resent it, the fundamental reason for lack of growth of the Daily Worker lies in the INSUFFICIENT POLITICAL APPRECIATION OF THE PAPER.

What are the facts to substantiate this very serious assertion?

1. It is indisputable that today less Communist Party members are involved in the building of the paper than at any time in the history of the N. Y. State Communist Party. Shall we say that Party members today are less disposed to promote the paper than in the past? Of course not. The truth is that in the main the activities of the membership is reflected in channels directed by the leadership. Hence, if we do not find many Communists today working for building the Daily Worker—it is simply because we in the leadership have limited ourselves to lip service on this matter. We get disturbed—and look upon it as a challenge to us—when the Daily Worker is discussed. We get aroused when Earl Browder compares the importance of building the circulation of the Daily Worker to that of manning a machine gun at the front. However, this injection into our political veins is but short-lived, as we get lost in the daily routine of current campaigns. It hurts to admit this, but it's true.

2. The number of activities in the N. Y. Communist Party today exceeds that of the past. The fields of activity are more numerous than ever. Despite all difficulties, hardships and groans—we find comrades for different forms of activity. When a "new campaign" is undertaken, we at times appear dizzy with campaign. Yet, we go back to the membership and carry through the campaign. Essentially this is because we fully comprehend politically—that the successful discharge of the given campaign will aid the war effort. Once we detect the political ramifications of a given undertaking, we break our necks to get people to do it—and we get them. The moral is clear—much as it may be disagreeable.

3. Some say: The methods proposed to build the Daily Worker are out-dated. People don't like to go out and sell papers these days. (One may differ on this score). Between the dim-out and a couple of more reasons it can't be done. These are new conditions, they argue, and we can't apply stereotyped methods. Sounds logical. Only logicians, incurable dogmatists will insist on old and stale methods. (Though some old methods are darn good.) To those who insist on streamlined-modern technique we say: By all means, go ahead and do it. Let's witness some of these new ways in building the Daily Worker. If these are good we shall apply them all over. What is disturbing is the "do nothing because," approach. The fact is we can do a job on the "Daily" once we display the same political alertness and consistency in this work as that in other fields of activity. There are today in the Communist Party hundreds who'd be willing to work their "heads off" for the paper.

What's to be done? Many proposals may be offered—here are just a few:

1. To place the problem of building the Daily Worker on the political heights it deserves. That means: (a) beginning with the State Committee down, authoritative comrades to assume responsibility for the circulation of the paper; (b) once a month the Daily Worker should be placed on the order of business of leading committees checking the growth of the previous month and assuring follow up for the next month; (c) in all clubs and branches a report be made to the membership on the Daily Worker once a month. This report may consist of two parts: (1) Reviewing the work of the club for the preceding month, commending those who have done the work; and (2) indicating on the basis of material that appeared in the Daily Worker during the month, the indispensability of the paper to the country's welfare and what comrades miss when they are not regular readers; (d) similar discussions be held in industrial branches. Comrades reporting on the attempts made to secure readers in the shop, whether any papers are brought into the shop to workers who may want to buy it when delivered, but who will not find the time to buy it themselves, etc.

2. Club and branch presidents to ask for volunteers, who would be willing to sell the Daily Worker ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS. This may also apply to people who cannot come to meetings in the evenings but who could sell the paper, in front of a factory, during the lunch hour, or at a busy corner during the day. Surely, there are many comrades in our midst who would agree to sell the paper twice a month. There is lots of room for more ideas on the building of the Daily Worker. Above all what is decisive is continuity and consistency in this work. We invite the comrades to send in their suggestions on this matter.

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